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LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIAN BOYCOTT OF U. S. GOODS AND BAN ON JEWS PROPOSED

Ambassador Guild Sends Confirmation of Move in Duma to Cut off Commerce With the United States

IDEA IS REPRISAL

Guchkoff Bill to Increase Tariff 100 Per Cent Upon American Goods Expected to Pass With Big Majority

WASHINGTON—Official confirmation of the movement in the Russian Duma to boycott all American products was received at the state department from Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg. The despatch stated that the Moscow representatives were taking the initiative. The boycott will be directed especially at American machinery. It is said, but an effort will be made to have all commerce with the United States cut off as a result of the abrogation by the United States of the treaty of 1832.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A bill excluding all American Jews from Russia has been introduced in the Russian Duma by Nationalist leaders, according to a despatch today from St. Petersburg. The action is taken in response to the notification from the United States that the treaty of 1832 would terminate in January, 1913.

Former-President Guchkoff's bill raising the tariff on American goods 100 per cent was introduced into the Duma today. Government leaders are behind the bill and it probably will be passed by a big majority.

LOOK FOR PARDON OR A SHORT TERM FOR GEN. REYES

MEXICO CITY—That President Madero, having implicit confidence in the stability of his own government, will either pardon Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the revolutionary leader, who surrendered on Dec. 25, or will place him in prison for only a short time, was the general opinion expressed here today.

President Madero himself declined to discuss the question and his cabinet officers refused to be quoted.

Alexandro Pezo, Reyes' chief of staff when the latter was minister of war under Diaz, will preside at the court martial of the revolutionary leader. Pezo and Reyes are friendly and it is thought that Pezo will have sufficient influence with the remainder of the court, as yet unnamed, to secure a lenient verdict.

LINARES, Mexico—General Reyes spent the day in retirement, declining to see many who claimed to be friends.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Trial of General Reyes in the United States on charges of violating this country's neutrality laws may follow his surrender to the Mexican authorities. Lock McDaniel, United States attorney for the southern district of Texas, announced Tuesday he would recommend to Attorney-General Wickensham that an effort be made for the extradition of Reyes be made.

WARNING ON GAS NOT AUTHORIZED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Edwin C. Miller, chairman of the Wakefield lighting commission, declared today that David S. Cowles and George Killoran of this place, who attended the Reading town meeting Tuesday night and advised the citizens not to accept the Wakefield board's offer to furnish gas at a charge of \$1.30 per 1000 feet, acted without authority. The citizens of Reading voted to authorize their selectmen and lighting board to consult with the Wakefield lighting commission in regard to the offer.

You like a GOOD paper left on your doorstep.

Others would doubtless like the same kind if

shown where to obtain it

The Monitor passed along will indicate the way

to all who read it

Quincy Official Urges Fore River Advantages for Building of Docks



FRANK F. CRANE

QUINCY HARBOR HEAD URGES STATE DOCKS ON THE FORE RIVER

QUINCY, Mass.—Cooperation of the citizens of Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree and Hingham, in an effort to have the commonwealth build a public dock near the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, is urged by Frank F. Crane, dock and water front commissioner, in his annual report to Mayor Shea.

Commissioner Crane asks that the city try to secure from the Legislature an appropriation for dredging the channel and would have the Bay State Railway Company assisted in the establishment of a belt line electric freight railroad running along the waterfront from the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company to Neponset river.

The attention of the city government is called by the report to the need of a public drydock for the port of Boston, and the report points out what is considered the advisability of having such a drydock located near a large shipyard equipped with all modern appliances. Quincy, the report says, has the shipyard and the finest skilled shipwrights in the world, and it is urged that the city authorities make every possible effort to have the drydock located here.

RED STAR LINE SHIPS ADDED TO THE U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

NEW YORK—An important addition was made to the fleet of American merchant vessels today when the Belgian ensign was hauled down from the jackstaff of the Red Star liner Kroonland and the American colors run up in its place. The Kroonland is now privileged to carry United States mails and available to this government in the event of war.

The ceremony of placing another large steamship under American registry will take place at the Red Star line pier again on Jan. 3, when the Finland, of the same service, will be changed from the Belgian to a United States flag.

The Kroonland and the Finland are to go under American colors in accordance with a plan to put them in service between this city and San Francisco when the Panama canal is opened and to make them available for carrying United States mails.

The raising of the stars and stripes over the Kroonland was accompanied by impressive ceremonies. Capt. John Bradshaw, newly made an American citizen, presided.

(Continued on page nine, column five)

ARRANGE PROGRAM FOR CONVENING OF NEXT LEGISLATURE

Final Preparations Made for Gathering of the One Hundred and Thirty-Third General Court on Jan. 3

CHAMBERS PAINTED

George A. Schofield of Ipswich to Call Senate to Order, While H. M. Eames Will Officiate in the House

Final preparations are being made at the State House this week to have everything in readiness for the convening of the one hundred and thirty-third General Court of the commonwealth on Wednesday, Jan. 3. The chambers of both legislative branches have been

(Continued on page four, column one)

BAY STATE LAWYERS TO MEET HERE FOR ANNUAL SESSIONS

Lawyers from all over the state will be in Boston tomorrow to attend the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bar Association, which will hold two sessions in room 240 of the State House at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., respectively. At the earlier meeting the annual report of President Alfred Hemenway will be read, and officers will be elected.

The workmen's compensation act, passed by the last Legislature, will be discussed in the afternoon, as will the report of William H. Niles for the committee on legislation on this act. The report proposes changes in the law. Members will be supplied with copies of the tentative draft of the uniform workmen's compensation act drawn up by the national commissioners. The copies will be discussed. Another feature of the afternoon session will be the reading of a paper by P. Teumseh Sherman of New York, who will be one of the principal speakers at the annual banquet to be held at the Somerset in the evening. About 300 invitations have already been accepted for the dinner, and among other speakers will be Governor Foss, Alfred Hemenway, president of the association, will preside as toastmaster.

The following nominations have been made of officers and committees: President, Charles W. Clifford; vice-presidents, William H. Brooks, James E. Cotter, James R. Dunbar, Samuel K. Hamilton, John C. Hammond and Herbert Parker; secretary, Robert H. Mansfield; treasurer, Charles E. Wise; executive committee, Hollis R. Bailey, Henry F. Harbord, Henry H. Baker, Andrew J. Jennings, Paul R. Blackmur, Robert A. Knight, Loyd E. Chamberlain, John W. Mason, Robert G. Dodge, William H. Niles, William H. Dunbar, James H. Swift, Lee M. Friedman, George S. Taft, T. Hovey Gage, James H. Vahey, Frederick L. Greene, Joseph B. Warner, Charles E. Hibbard, Alden P. White, Frederick N. Wier.

MAYOR STARTS MOTION PICTURE HOUSE INQUIRY

Mayor Fitzgerald today started an investigation into the conditions under which motion picture theaters are given in the city and lack of policing he says he found when he visited four picture shows Tuesday afternoon.

John Casey, license clerk, this afternoon took the question up with Police Commissioner O'Meara, to secure an enforceable interpretation of the ordinance that calls for the policing of these shows. In several cases the mayor found that the special policeman was taking tickets, and therefore could not fulfill the duties of policeman. In each case the aisles were crowded, contrary to law.

GRADE CROSSINGS AT WINCHESTER TO BE DISCUSSED

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Important points in the preparation of a report on the abolition of grade crossings will be discussed at the meeting of the special grade crossing committee tonight. Engineers of the New Haven railroad are preparing a plan the details of which have not been given out, though the railroad officials are known to favor a bridge at the present station.

A question to be considered by the committee is the probability of Woburn using the improved park system along the Aberjona river as an outlet to the metropolitan system, in which case there would be another bridge farther north than the present crossing at the center.

PERSIAN ATTACK ON BRITISH REPULSED BUT CONSUL IS LOST

Indian Troops Escorting Mr. Smart Are Ambuscaded Near Shiraz and at End of Fight Official Is Missing

MR. SHUSTER WAITS

(By the United Press)
SHIRAZ, Persia—British Consul Smart has not been seen since a force of Indian troops that was escorting him to Shiraz from Bushire was fired upon by the Persians. The consul's wounded horse has been found.

The Indian cavalry were ambuscaded 55 miles west of Shiraz by a force of Persians. Using their carbines and lances the troopers drove off the enemy with loss. It was then found that Mr. Smart had disappeared.

(By the United Press)

ST. PETERSBURG—A special from Tabriz announces that the city is being overrun by a mob which invaded the governor-general's palace and severely beat the deputy governor-general, Prince Manulla. The flags over the British consulate are also reported to have been torn down by the rioters.

(By the United Press)

TEHERAN, Persia—Many Persians are being tried by a Russian court martial at Tabriz today to answer to charges of firing upon the Czar's troops. Russian soldiers, disguised as Persians, have been securing evidence against the leaders of the Fida'i, or Persian section.

NEW YORK—W. Morgan Shuster is only awaiting the appointment of his successor by Persia to hand over his accounts, according to a Teheran despatch to the New York Herald. The Russian consul-general at Tabriz has telegraphed a strongly-worded denial of the charges of slaying innocent Persians made against Russian troops.

WASHINGTON—W. Morgan Shuster, the deposed American treasurer-general of Persia, will leave Persia by way of Russia, according to a despatch received from Minister Russell by the state department today.

Mr. Russell said that Mr. Shuster and his family would go via Baku and Barm. It is supposed that Mr. Shuster will be given a Russian escort and a safe passage. The despatch did not say how the other members of Mr. Shuster's party will leave Persia. Mr. Shuster will start within the next few days.

NEW CARS HERE FOR BOSTON "L"

Eight steel cars, part of an order for 20, were received today by the Boston Elevated Railway Company and stored between the South station and Rowe's wharf. They will be taken to the shops and regulation trucks placed under them.

Part of the order for 50 steel-frame prepayment cars for the East Cambridge Elevated extension have arrived, these cars have been taken to the Bartlett-street car shops, where trucks are being attached. These cars will be used on the line from West Somerville to Pleasant street running by way of the subway.

(Continued on page four, column three)

MR. LA FOLLETTE'S FIRST OHIO SPEECH CHEERED

Calls Recent Movement of the Progressive Republicans the "People's Cause" and an "Outgrowth of Conditions"

WISCONSIN IS CITED

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Before a large crowd at the Youngstown opera house today, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin opened the progressive Republican campaign in President Taft's own state with a statement of what has been accomplished in Wisconsin by the progressive policies.

"The progressive movement today," he said, "is assuredly an outgrowth of conditions as was the revolution or the civil war. It is a people's movement, a people's cause."

"The nation has profited by Wisconsin's civic evolution. In the beginning our program of legislation was viewed with alarm and denounced as extreme and radical. Today it has conquered the opposition and compelled approval in every enlightened commonwealth in America."

Two hours before the meeting the lobby of the hotel where Senator La Follette stopped was crowded, while scores stood outside to get a glimpse of him. His speech was greeted with shouts of approval.

"The last Wisconsin Republican plat-

A. B. CHAPIN, STATE BANK COMMISSIONER, RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

Holyoke Official Will Retire on Jan. 15 to Become Vice-President of the American Trust Company

TERM NEARLY OVER

Many Politicians Say His Close Identification With Republicans Would Have Prevented Reappointment

Arthur B. Chapin, state bank commissioner, today handed his resignation to Governor Foss to take effect Jan. 15. It was announced that he retires to become a vice-president of the American Trust Company of Boston.

Mr. Chapin's term as bank commis-

(Continued on page four, column five)

SWIFT ATTORNEY RESUMES STORY OF PROPOSED MERGER

CHICAGO—Albert H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co., resumed the witness stand today in the trial of the indicted beef packers, armed with new bundles of contracts and records which the government attorneys will place before a jury.

The chief of these are the contracts leading up to the formation of the Kenwood and Aetna companies, connected with the early packers' pool. It was through these corporations that the packers were enabled, the government alleges, to control the prices of all dressed meats. Retaining control of their own plants and acting independently, according to the government attorneys, under cover of these companies, they dominated the industry prior to the formation of the National Packing Company.

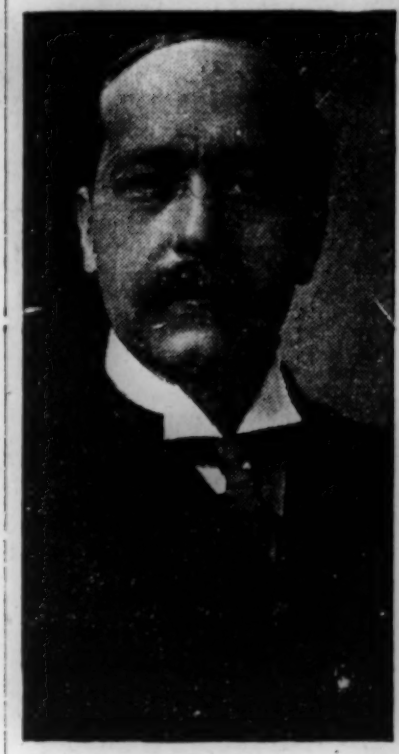
Details of the plans for a \$500,000,000 merger of the Armour, Swift and Morris interests in 1902, by which the government contends it was sought to control the meat industry of the country, were revealed Tuesday when the original agreement was produced by Mr. Veeder, who was called by the government as its first witness.

Mr. Veeder testified that the plans for the merger were abandoned and that in March, 1903, the National Packing Company was organized to operate certain independent packing companies bought with a view of including them in the big company.

Under the terms of the agreement the three large packing corporations and their subsidiary companies, together with recently acquired independent companies, were to be merged into one concern. Armour, Swift and Morris were to receive bonds and preferred stock of the new company in payment for the value of their tangible property. In addition to this the promoters were to

(Continued on page four, column three)

Massachusetts Bank Official Who Is Soon to Retire From Public Work



(Photo by Chickering)
ARTHUR B. CHAPIN

BOSTON POSTOFFICE HOLIDAY BUSINESS SHOWS LARGE GAIN

In the mailing department of the Boston postoffice, including the station case and the tube room at the South terminal, the number of sacks despatched for the week before Dec. 25 amounted to 59,248, while the number of sacks of mail distributed numbered 98,679.

The transportation of the first-class mail originating at the mailing division is cared for almost altogether by the pneumatic tubes, and very few pouches are made up to carry this class of mail; but at the station case and at the two railroad terminals the number of pouches of first-class mail made up and despatched amounted to 10,168 for these seven days.

During the week before Dec. 25, from Dec. 18 to 23, the business of the registry division showed a total of 89,028 transactions, divided into 42,800 pieces for despatch and 46,228 for delivery. The heaviest day's business was on Dec. 22, amounting to 18,155 items, which showed an increase over last year of 1000 transactions. The window registrations of mail matter at the central office showed an increase over last year of 1630 items.

For the two weeks preceding Dec. 25 the stamp sales at the Boston postoffice this year amounted to \$316,931.20, as compared with \$300,338.28 for last year; showing a gain for 1911 of \$16,592.92.

For the three weeks from Dec. 1, aggregate transactions of the money order business amounted to 199,906 in 1911, compared with 165,962 in 1910, while the amount of money involved in these transactions for 1911 was \$1,071,869, in comparison with \$847,360 in 1910. The increase in the number of transactions amounts to 20 per cent over last year.

BROOKLINE DESIRES TO REGULATE ITS BUILDINGS' HEIGHT

The Brookline board of selectmen will introduce into the Legislature at the coming session a bill calling for regulation of the height of buildings in Brookline.

The bill is the outcome of the supplementary report recently filed by the commission on building laws which recommends that a law regulating the height of buildings be asked from the Legislature. This commission was appointed under an act of a town meeting in June, 1910.

According to a statement today by Philip S. Parker, chairman of the board of selectmen, this bill cannot be submitted to the Legislature without first getting the approval of a town meeting. As it is too late to insert such an article in the special town meeting scheduled for this Friday the selectmen will have to wait until the regular town meeting in March and submit the bill to the Legislature under a suspension of rules by that body. What the height of buildings should be will be determined after public hearings.

TEWFIK PASHA DECLINES POST

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to London, was today offered the grand viziership, but declined the post.

NEW YORK—A Rome despatch to the New York Herald says that the Porte and the Italian foreign office are both seeking a basis for the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Italy. Italy is exchanging communications with other powers.

FINANCE BOARD URGES GARBAGE AWARD GO TO DEVELOPMENT CO.

Finds That Offer of Brooklyn Concern, the Lowest Bidder, Is Preferable to That of Boston Men

REASONS ARE GIVEN

Communication to Council Recommends That Agreement for 10 Years Be Accepted at Cost of \$1,432,000

It is recommended by the finance commission in a communication addressed to the city council today and signed by John A. Sullivan, chairman, that the Boston Development & Sanitary Company of Brooklyn be awarded the proposed 10 years' contract for the disposal of the city waste at its bid of \$1,432,000. The Boston Disposal Company of Boston was the next lowest bidder at \$1,443,738.

Responding to the request of the council on Dec. 13, it is stated that the commission employed an accountant to estimate the comparative cost to the city under the bids of the lowest and the next lowest bidders in the competition and that several hearings were also held which were attended by the council and representatives of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company and the Boston Disposal Company.

"As a result of these hearings," the communication says, "the commission has found that the only facts upon which the city council can depend are these:

"1. That the city would save in direct payments to the contractor \$11,738 if the Boston Development & Sanitary Company should receive the contract.

"2. That the city would also own the buildings and wharf to be erected by the Boston Development and Sanitary Company on Spectacle island and have the benefit of the dredging of the channel by that company.

"3. That the city would obtain some additional advantage in the saving of interest by contracting with the Boston Development & Sanitary Company, as the city's payments in the earlier years of the contract would be considerably less than the payments to the Boston Disposal Company in the corresponding years.

"That as an offset to these advantages to the city resulting from the giving of the contract to the Boston Development Sanitary Company the city would:

"4. Lose the interest for 10 years on

(Continued on page four, column six)

PREMIER TO ACCEPT CONVENTION'S VOTE ON CHINA'S FUTURE

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—Premier Yuan Shi Kai is considering the advisability of resignation as soon as he makes the best terms possible with the revolutionists, according to a despatch today from Peking.

A number of Manchu princes have told the premier, the despatch says, that they are ready to abdicate, realizing that it is useless to hold out for the retention of the present dynasty.

Yuan is reported to be dissatisfied with the conduct of his representative in the peace conference, Tang Shao-yi. He believes that Tang has turned traitor to the imperialists and is seeking the presidency of the new republic.

Well informed Japanese believe that Yuan Shi Kai's proposed plan of holding a convention of delegates from all the provinces to decide upon the form of future government, will fail.

It is believed here the revolutionists are too impatient to await the outcome of a convention which would require many weeks to assemble. In addition, the rebels fear Yuan is only playing for time in the hope that he may be able to float a big loan which would enable him to bolster up the imperial flag.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A special despatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that the present lull in the peace negotiations is due to Yuan Shi Kai's demand that he be elected President of the republic for 10 years. The revolutionists refuse to accept a republican government under this condition, insisting that the people must choose their own chief executive.

NEW YORK—A special Peking despatch to the New York Herald says that Premier Yuan has cabled to Tang Shao-yi, his representative at the peace conference in Shanghai, accepting in principle the proposal for a national convention to decide whether China is to be a republic or a monarchy. The Manchu dynasty has agreed to leave its fate to the decision of the people expressed through the conference.

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To Foreign Countries.....25c

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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City.....

State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE

ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

LAWRENCE MAYOR'S PLAN FOR FINANCE BOARD IS DISCUSSED

LAWRENCE, Mass.—When the members of the city council met today for a preliminary meeting, Mayor Cahill's communication to the taxpayers, advocating the appointment of a finance commission by the Governor to aid in the rehabilitation of the city's finances, was a topic of informal discussion.

Mayor Cahill says that the attempt made last summer to have a special loan of \$500,000, authorized to be expended under a commission named by the Governor, was a blunder, which he detected and successfully opposed. The situation now, however, is different, he believes, and he says that had he been retained in office he would have advocated such a commission.

It is generally understood that the aldermen will be assigned to departments as follows: Alderman Lynch, public safety, including police and fire; Alderman Hannagan, engineering, including streets; Alderman Maloney, health and charities; Alderman O'Brien, public property. The mayor, by provision of the charter, is head of the financial department.

The fiscal statement of the health department has been prepared sufficiently to show that there will be an overdraft of approximately \$40,000. The appropriation and receipts amount to \$68,457.10 and the expenditures have been \$106,508.32. Last year the expenditures were \$81,660.75.

A recount of the votes cast for the two-year terms as school committeemen took place Tuesday and the result showed no change in the successful candidates, Mr. Breen and Mr. Andrews being elected.

PROBATION OFFICER IN LYNN

LYNN—Thomas A. Farmer of 77 Park street, this city, on Tuesday was appointed juvenile probation officer of the Lynn district court by Judge Lummas. He will begin his duties Jan. 1 at a salary of \$1000 a year. He is a shoe cutter and has been a councilman from ward 6 and a former member of the Democratic city committee.

NEW ENGLAND FOR PEACE PACTS

WASHINGTON—Petitions in behalf of the pending arbitration treaties continue to arrive at Senator Lodge's office. The character of most of them indicates that there is a concerted movement throughout New England in favor of the treaties.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Wizard of Oz."
COLONIAL—The Pink Lady.
HOLLIS—The Concert.
R. F. KITTIN—Vandeville.
MAJESTIC—Everywoman.
PARK—The Rich-Quick Wallingford.
PLAYMASTERS—Dorothy Donnelly.
SHUBERT—Southern and Marlowe.
THEATRE—Eddie Fox.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.—Boston Symphony rehearsal; Mme. Beria Moreau, soprano, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m.—Boston Symphony concert; Mme. Beria Moreau, soprano, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—"Carmen."
Friday, 8 p. m.—"Aida."
Saturday, 2 p. m.—"Cavalleria Rusticana," followed by ballet "Coppelia."
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Popular priced performance of "Lola."
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Grand operatic concert.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
BROADWAY—"The Boy Blue."
CASINO—"Peggy."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."
CUTLER—"The Boy Blue."
DAILY—"Kindling."
EMPIRE—"Ethel Barrymore."
FULTON—"William Collier."
GARRICK—"William H. Crane."
HARRIS—"Maegle Pepper."
HAYDOCK—"The Little Rebel."
HUDSON—"Miss Helen Ware."
KNOX—"The Little Rebel."
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."
LUTHER—"The Little Rebel."
MANHATTAN—"The Little Rebel."
MAXINE—"The Little Rebel."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Little Rebel."
NEW YORK—"The Little Rebel."
PARK—"The Little Rebel."
REPERTORY—"The Little Rebel."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Little Rebel."
WALLACK—"The Little Rebel."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Little Rebel."
COLONIAL—"The Little Rebel."
CORT—"The Little Rebel."
GARRICK—"The Little Rebel."
GRAND—"The Little Rebel."
LA SALLE—"The Little Rebel."
LUTHER—"The Little Rebel."
MANHATTAN—"The Little Rebel."
MAXINE—"The Little Rebel."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Little Rebel."
NEW YORK—"The Little Rebel."
PARK—"The Little Rebel."
REPERTORY—"The Little Rebel."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Little Rebel."
WALLACK—"The Little Rebel."

PLAN TO BUILD A NEW INDUSTRIAL CITY NEAR LOS ANGELES HARBOR

LOS ANGELES—A tract of nearly 2000 acres of land near Los Angeles harbor, known as the Dominguez estate, has been bought by the Dominguez Land Company. The purchase price was more than \$1,000,000. A new industrial city, not yet named, is to be built on the site.

A tract of 800 acres will be laid out in homes for employees, parks, schools, churches, playgrounds, a Y. M. C. A. library and other institutions of comfort and luxury.

A number of the most prominent men in Los Angeles are interested, among them J. S. Torrence, Maurice Hellman, Joseph Sartori, John S. Cravens and Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow.

The deal was one of the biggest of the year and marks the beginning of the development of a great industrial district near Los Angeles.

The Pacific Electric Company is going to build there its general repair and construction shops. This company already is building new cars in Los Angeles and will increase its construction work. The company has secured 125 acres of ground for its plant and the initial expenditure for shops will be \$250,000.

The Union Tool Company is under contract to remove its plant to this point. This company has secured a site of 25 acres and will soon let bids for the construction of a plant to cost \$400,000. The plans for the city mean a rapid era of development, and this company has agreed to complete its removal during the next 12 months.

An elaborate system of transportation is planned in connection with the industrial developments.

The Dominguez Land Company has been incorporated for \$500,000, with J. S. Torrence as president. The new city and the industrial development it entails are a direct outgrowth of the decision in the San Pedro terminal rate cases. This decision enables all points between Los Angeles and the harbor to obtain the Los Angeles terminal rate from eastern points.

BROCKTON TO GET REGULAR DAY OFF

BROCKTON, Mass.—An order accepting the act providing for one day off in 15 for the police was passed by the aldermen Tuesday evening, concurring with common council. Alderman Thurber made an unsuccessful effort to have the order referred to the finance committee.

The board unanimously confirmed the following appointments: Patrolmen, Edward A. Garfield, Frederick F. Barry, George E. Drake, Sanford Alger, George T. Linchman and John P. Brides; reserve patrolmen, William T. Harrington, Albert C. Jackson, Leon E. Easton, John B. Clark and William F. Chandler; permanent firemen, Harry F. Wardwell, Leonard C. Duncanson, Patrick C. McCarthy and Thomas F. Jones.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

James H. Hustis and party left on the Pacific express last evening for Scranton, Pa., to inspect the Delaware & Hudson locomotive shops.

Freight business, which generally decreases after the holidays, shows no sign of a let-up; all roads entering Boston are using every available engine and crew.

The Adams Express Company received at the South station yesterday over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads a large shipment of Indianapolis and Pittsburgh draft horses consigned to the Brockton markets.

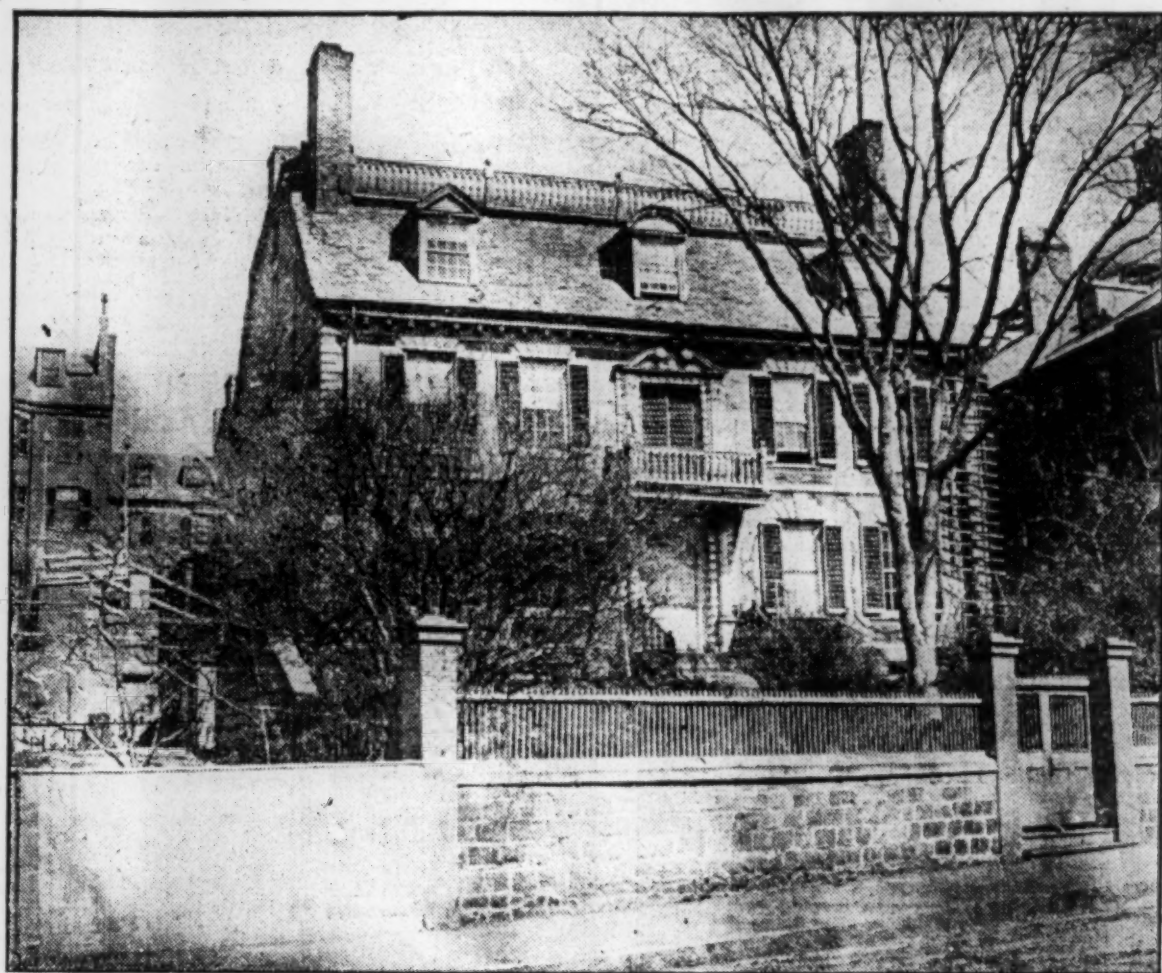
The Pullman parlor car Gertrude, occupied by John G. Thorpe and party, was attached to the North Conway express from the North station today, en route to Intervale, N. H.

The New Haven road has a large force of men installing new counter plates in No. 1 span of the drawbridge across Ft. Point channel at South Boston.

FIRM TO BUILD BRICK PLANT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Brick production at Memphis will be greatly increased in 1912 through the establishment of a plant by the Improved Brick & Stone Company, the plant here to be one of several established by the company, which is capitalized at \$3,000,000. The company plans to erect a building 60 feet by 120 feet to cost \$5000 in addition to other buildings.

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The John Hancock mansion on Beacon street was erected in 1737 by Thomas Hancock, and at his passing, came into the possession of Gov. John Hancock. It was the scene of many noted occasions, both public and private. During the revolution it was occupied by crown officers. On the anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Hon. John Hancock always entertained the council. The site of the new State House was Hancock's garden and was deeded after his passing by Mrs. Hancock to the state. In later years the mansion had many occupants, and in 1863 it was torn down to make room for the homes of Gardner Brewer and James M. Beebe, two merchants.

PRIZE WHEAT BRINGS FARMER HIGH HONOR

Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Sask., Feted in the United States and Canada After Success in Competition

BUSINESS METHODS

ONLY recently a humble but persistent farmer tilling his section of Saskatchewan prairie near Rosthern; today an agriculturist with a continental reputation.

It all happened at the American land and irrigation exposition held in New York. Exhibits were invited from all parts of North America and Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, head of the Canadian Pacific railway, offered a prize of \$1000 to the exhibitor of the best wheat.

Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, won the prize money in competition with farmers from every part of North America and leaped at once to fame.

Bankers, politicians and statesmen are feted and banqueted by their fellow countrymen, but now agriculture is coming into its own, not only from the standpoint of economic independence, but as indicated by the effort to give social recognition to Seager Wheeler.

When the decision was announced he was dined in New York and snapped by newspaper camera men. When he crossed the border into Canada on his way home, he was interviewed by press representatives from Toronto onward, and after leaving Winnipeg for his Saskatchewan homestead he received such an ovation as is usually accorded the winning candidate. The railway telegraph passed the word along the line that Seager Wheeler was aboard the transcontinental and the pride of his fellow farmers from Winnipeg to Saskatchewan served to stimulate the enthusiastic greeting.

All Pay Farmer Honor

Once in his home province of Saskatchewan, he was welcomed by a joint committee of farmers, business men, agricultural experts and political leaders. The Lieutenant-Governor of the province, who is the social representative of the British crown, presided at a banquet in honor of the victorious farmer from Rosthern; and the dean of the agricultural college, joined with the minister of the interior, in speaking of

Mr. Wheeler's wheat prize as one of the signal victories of the historical development of the province.

Now farmers do not often sit as guests of honor at a banquet at which the representative of the British crown is toastmaster, but while Seager Wheeler takes more joy in looking over his broad acres than in attending banquets, he played his banquet part with credit, and every one was impressed by the contented but modest manner in which the guest of honor accepted the victory which now crowns his years of effort.

A visitor at the Wheeler farm last August when this prize-taking wheat was approaching, threshing time, saw the farmer and met Mr. Wheeler; there were no frills about either. He was not raising prize wheat—he was just raising standard wheat; in fact, the prize had not been offered when Mr. Wheeler sowed the wheat which took the \$1000 in gold back to Rosthern.

Gives Steady Work Credit

But those who visited the farm on that August afternoon were impressed with the fact that Mr. Wheeler regarded his farming as a life work. He is not so much of a scientific agriculturist as he is a business farmer. He located near Rosthern 18 years ago, and he credits his success to steady, persistent work on the place every day of the year. Mr. Wheeler is a farmer who applies the principles of conservation—he is not mining his land—he is tilling it according to the latest proved methods. It is believed that the story of his success will serve as an incentive to farmers throughout North America to put their best energies and keenest intelligence into the upbuilding of "our place." This is the lesson of Seager Wheeler's victory.

And it is evident that the story of his farming is going to reach the farmers of North America. Despatches from western Canada to the New York newspapers indicate that the Wheeler homestead is being visited by agricultural editors and experts, soil conservationists and "seed chemists." They want to know the story of his life; how he put his knowledge into his farm; the methods which he pursued—not to raise prize-taking wheat, but in raising wheat which took a prize offered long after the sowing—and then to tell this throughout the agricultural press and schools of the United States and Canada. Between those who want to interview him and those who write him

for advice, or samples of seed, Farmer Wheeler is said to be thinking of putting on an extra hired man to act as his private secretary.

WORCESTER HEARS "THE MESSIAH"

WORCESTER—Haendel's "The Messiah" was given by the Worcester Oratorio Society in Mechanics hall Tuesday night before an audience of nearly 2000.

The work was admirably interpreted by New York soloists assisted by a well-trained local chorus of 250 voices, a majority of whom were trained for the Worcester Musical Festival chorus.

J. Vernon Butler conducted and the instrumental music was by the Boston Festival Orchestra. The soloists were Mrs. Agnes Kimball, soprano; Miss Mildred Potter, contralto; Benjamin E. Berry, tenor, and Frank Croton, bass. Charles H. Grout was at the organ and Walter Smith, solo trumpet, assisted.

REVIVE NEW YORK EDISON INQUIRY

NEW YORK—The investigation by the public service commission of the rates charged to different classes of consumers of electricity by the New York Edison Company, was revived Tuesday by the appearance before Commissioner Maltese of Edward S. Brownson in place of G. T. Kirby, counsel for the small consumers.

He examined Henry M. Edwards, auditor of the Edison company, on the details of the corporation's annual reports. Vigorous objections were made by Henry J. Hemmens, counsel for the company, on the ground that none of the testimony was pertinent. An adjournment was granted till Jan. 4.

REPUBLICANS TO GET AUDIT REPORT

To hear the report of the auditing committee the regular December meeting of the Republican state committee will be held at noon tomorrow at Republican headquarters.

Treasurer H. Clifford Gallagher has everything in readiness for the most minute inspection, and his system of keeping the books and running the office has been admired repeatedly by expert accountants.

Treasurer Gallagher at the time charges were to be made regarding the use of funds in elections, went before District Attorney Pelletier and showed that all expenditures were accounted for by vouchers and all receipts disclosed. Every check was scrutinized before the contribution was accepted.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Ever since they first came in several years ago the flower hats have been a favorite with women. They are smart, they are chic and generally becoming. There is something about the combination of petals and leaves, or the plain, yet broken, surface of the whole that suits most faces. When properly made it is dressy enough for most dressy occasions and plain enough for formal street wear. It is in perfect good taste for church, for restaurant dinners and luncheons, for the matinee, for the afternoon tea and reception. Some charming little hats of this kind are being specialized for mid-season wear at Maxwell's hat shop, 59 Temple place. They are made of all the flowers suitable for such a purpose, showing the shades of purple, blue, pink and red and green, in violets, bachelor's buttons, geraniums, mignonette, roses, forget-me-nots and other delicate blossoms. Some of them have a touch of velvet and an aigrette. They are made in different shapes, suitable for all types of faces.

Next week the Russian Importing Company of Boylston street is to begin a sale of all its handsome linens, hand-made laces and embroidery at remarkably low prices. They include dress patterns and shirt waists of the handsomest patterns, beautiful luncheon sets, centerpieces, squares and scarfs for buffet or dresser. Some handsome lace and embroidery is to be sold by the yard. It will be found suitable to use on heavy linen dresses, suits and shirt waists, or for use on linen fancy work. This company carries an attractive line of antique and modern jewelry which also will be sold at great reductions.

A little child takes so much pleasure in a blackboard it seems as though none should be without one, and none would if all parents realized but half the satisfaction that is found in them. The J. L. Hammett Company of Devonshire street, Boston, carries a full line of them as well as educational games and books. Children, as well as grown people, enjoy looking at a globe of the world and gain a great deal of useful information in examining it. These globes are also carried by this firm.

AMERICAN GETS MEXICAN GRANT

TACOMA, Wash.—Moritz Thomsen, flour mill owner of Tacoma and Seattle, has obtained from President Francisco Madero a concession for 300 miles of railroad which is to give the capital of Mexico a new outlet to the Pacific coast at Acapulco, where the Mexican Pacific company, of which Mr. Thomsen is president, is spending large sums in railroad building and the development of a 200,000-acre tract of banana, pineapple and coffee land.

Mr. Thomsen said President Madero has only cordial feelings toward American and American investors.

and to have acquired a number of little devices made by some member of the family which were unknown before.

The words of a certain college professor that aluminum seems liable to be handed down from mother to daughter and granddaughter as an heirloom sounds favorably to the ear of those who have been accustomed to replace pans and kettles every little while. Aluminum is preferred to other materials, such as copper, iron and agate, as it is so light, a consideration of importance when cooking means a constant lifting and carrying of one thing and another. Aluminum utensils have the second advantage of being cleaned easily. Their care is not laborious and they make a pleasing array on the kitchen or pantry shelves. The Wear Ever aluminum utensils are carried by the Burditt & Williams Company.

Large clocks and small clocks, tall clocks and short clocks, clocks for the hall, clocks for the library, clocks for the living room, clocks for the sleeping room and clocks for the kitchen, desk clocks and carriage clocks, every kind of a clock are carried by Daniel Pratt's Son at his store, 53 Franklin street. He has a large stock and varied assortment comprising clocks of all prices and guaranteed to be good. They are in all designs and materials to suit the taste of the purchaser. Some are plain and severe, others ornate. The hall clocks strike the hour and half hour, some strike the quarter hour and have the movements of the sun and moon. Others are fitted with chimes which ring their cathedral tones every hour or oftener as is wished.

Folding watches are a novelty, but have a special purpose and use. They are fitted with a repeating strike. A watch that strikes is uncommon, but it has a special advantage over those that do not. One of them is that the time can be ascertained even though the face of the watch cannot be seen. This is of special value in the night. These watches and the best makes of the usual kinds, are carried by the firm.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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ARRANGE PROGRAM FOR CONVENING OF NEXT LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

placed in order, cleaned and repairs made and painters are today putting the final touches to a fresh coat of paint in colonial colorings in the council chamber.

The members-elect of the Senate and House will assemble in their respective chambers Wednesday at 11 a. m. and await the fall of the gavel in the hands of their senior fellow member as a sign that the work of the legislative session of 1912 has begun. Senator George A. Schofield of Ipswich, having served in the Senate prior to any of the other members, will call that branch together and preside until a permanent president is chosen. In the House Representative Harry M. Eames of Andover is again slated to act as temporary chairman.

The procedure of the two branches in organizing is practically the same. Prayer will be offered by a clergyman chosen by the temporary presiding officer after which the secretary of state will be notified through a committee that the assembly has convened.

If it is found then that there is a quorum present the Governor will be notified to this effect and informed that the members-elect are ready to be sworn in. The Governor accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of his council and a deputy secretary of state will proceed to each branch in turn and administer to the legislators their oath of office. They then become full fledged members qualified to enact and repeal laws for the commonwealth.

The election of a speaker of the House and a president of the Senate is next in order in the respective branches. As this practically has been determined in advance the election will be purely formal. Senator Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner undoubtedly will be chosen to lead the Senate and Representative Grafton D. Cushing of Boston to head the lower branch.

It is understood that Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick of Lynn will be reelected without much opposition. The office force of the Senate and House, including Clerks Henry D. Coolidge and James W. Kimball, is expected to be endorsed for another term.

ATTACK MADE ON ELIGIBILITY

Should Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald be elected to the school committee her eligibility to hold such a position will be open to question, according to Randall G. Morris, president of the Public School Association, which has been studying the question. Mrs. Fitzgerald refutes the claims.

Mr. Morris says: "The school committee act (chapter 349 of 1905, section 1), provides that no person shall be eligible for election to the committee who is not an inhabitant of the city and has not been a resident thereof for at least three years continuously prior to the election." Mrs. Fitzgerald became a resident of Boston last June. She became a registered voter Nov. 8. The next day, Nov. 9, her candidacy for the school committee was announced. Previously she had been a resident of Hyde Park."

PROTEST AGAINST MILITIA ESCORT

Resolutions protesting against the proposed delegation of the ninth Massachusetts regiment of volunteer militia as escort to William Cardinal O'Connell on the occasion of his return to Boston from Rome were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Boston Patriotic Association, and a copy sent to Governor Foss.

The protest is to the effect that the use of the state militia is inconsistent, in view of the alleged attitude of the cardinal in placing the church he represents above the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROTESTS AGAINST VOCATIONAL WORK

Joseph A. Sheehan, Democratic candidate for school committee, protested against vocational training in the schools and politics in the election of the school committee at a meeting in the ward 20 room, Dorchester, last night. Charles J. F. O'Brien opened the rally with the statement that the party was making this campaign on straight party lines. He was followed by Edward D. Collins and Owen A. Cunningham, candidates for the city council, and Judge William F. Merritt and Mr. Sheehan, candidates for the school committee.

OYSTERMAN PROTESTS TAX

PROVIDENCE.—H. C. Rowe, president of the H. C. Rowe Company of New Haven, one of the largest oyster concerns in the country, appeared before the joint special committee on taxation Tuesday and registered a strong protest against section 23 of the proposed tax bill which will be recommended to the General Assembly. This section of the act levies an assessment of 1 per cent on the property of all oyster companies.

JEWISH WOMEN CELEBRATE

The Council of Jewish Women, Boston section, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a luncheon and reception at the Elysium Club this noon. Mrs. Samuel White, vice-president, was in charge. There was a program of music directed by Miss Rae Harris.

E. G. WARFIELD CALLS MARINE LAWS OBSOLETE

NEW YORK.—E. G. Warfield, president of the Traffic Club of New York, and vice-president and general manager of the Seaboard and Gulf Steamship Company, at a meeting of the club in the Waldorf Astoria Tuesday night, said that the United States statutes relating to the merchant marine were obsolete and should be replaced by new laws. He said:

"We are just beginning to find our place among the nations of the world. Our merchant marine, if properly fostered, can be one of the most important industries of the United States and command a fitting position in the marine standing of the world."

"It is charged that the transcontinental railroads, connected with certain banks, have made it difficult for those interested to obtain needed funds for the building of vessels. If this is true, Congress has certainly a serious question to handle and correct."

"There is something radically wrong. It is cheaper to pay freight and tariff charges on Australian shooks than to buy packing cases made from American lumber."

DRAW FOR PLACES ON BALLOT FOR THE CITY ELECTION

The seven candidates for the city council and the five candidates for the school committee will draw tomorrow afternoon for positions on the municipal ballot to be used at the election Jan. 9. The drawing will be made in the old aldermanic chamber at the city hall, under the supervision of the election commissioners.

Joseph A. Maynard, president of the Democratic city committee, endeavored to keep Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston from filing a protest against the validity of the nomination papers of Frank A. Goodwin, candidate for the city council, just before the time for filing such protests had expired at 5 p. m. yesterday in the office of the commissioners. Mr. Maynard's emphatic arguments finally prevailed and Mr. Giblin withdrew his protest just as the hour struck.

REPAIRING MILLS AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. F. Griffin, superintendent of the Hoosac Worsted Company, owners of the Mayflower and the Johnson mills, Tuesday announced that the contract for the rebuilding of the boiler house and for general repairs, including re-roofing all of the mill buildings, had been let to H. C. Wood & Co., and that work had already been started. Mr. Griffin said that the work would be pushed as rapidly as possible. This means the resumption of business in one of the oldest mill buildings in the city, which has been idle since the failure of the Johnson-Dunbar Mills Company some years ago, and will mean practically a new woolen industry for the city.

TECH PRESIDENT IS GUEST OF 1911

Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the guest Tuesday evening of the class of 1911, which held its first reunion banquet at the Copley Square Hotel. Orville B. Denison of South Framingham was toastmaster and the speakers included beside Dr. MacLaurin, Don R. Stevens of Cleveland, president of the class and Richard H. Ranger of Indianapolis, formerly manager of the "Tech."

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR VASSAR GIRLS

A special train for the Vassar College girls will be run from Boston to Poughkeepsie by the Boston & Albany railroad Jan. 9.

The train will leave the South station at 2:35 p. m. and arrive in Poughkeepsie at 9:15 p. m. making stops at Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield.

THEATER LICENSES HIGHER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The aldermanic committee on licenses held a special secret meeting last night to consider the applications of the six theaters and moving picture houses now operating under city licenses which expire Dec. 31, for a renewal of these licenses on Jan. 1. It was announced that the license fees on all amusement houses were to be raised for the coming year. The committee will hold another meeting before the end of the week.

ODD FELLOWS GET PROPERTY

Mrs. Ella M. Leaver left all her real estate in Stoneham to Caleb Rand lodge of Odd Fellows, according to her will filed in the probate office here yesterday. She leaves a portrait of Daniel Webster to Attorney Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, who is named as executor, and a steel engraving, "The First Prayer in Congress," to Attorney William P. Dwyer. She directs the executor to destroy all family portraits. She was a school teacher in Cambridge years ago.

Y. M. C. A. STARTS CAMPAIGN

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. "twenty-fifth anniversary—2500 members" contest, which closes January 17, will be arranged at a dinner to be given next Friday evening to the 10 teams of 10 men each who are to take part. There will be a speaker and a musical program. A campaign quartet will make its initial appearance.

SINGERS TO AID IN CAMPAIGN FOR THE FORWARD MOVEMENT



National Association Quartet—First row, P. H. Metcalf and P. J. Gilbert; second row, C. M. Keeler and E. W. Peck

To assist in services during the eight-day campaign of the men and religion forward movement, the National Association quartet will be in Boston. The members of the quartet are E. W. Peck, C. M. Keeler, P. H. Metcalf and P. J. Gilbert. Fred B. Smith, who will be in charge of the evangelistic work, was formerly a member of the quartet.

Mr. Keeler is a graduate of the Upper Iowa University and a leader in the young people's missionary movement and the laymen's missionary movement. Mr. Gilbert is an alumnus of De Pauw University, and has spent a year in England with the Torrey-Alexander combination of evangelistic workers. Mr. Metcalf, for two years a member of the Moody male quartet, is a graduate of Oberlin College. For the past eight years he has been in settlement work at Quincy, Ill., and Youngstown, O. Mr. Peck is also an Oberlin man, and formerly was general secretary for the Y. M. C. A. at Des Moines and state Y. M. C. A. secretary for Minnesota.

SWIFT ATTORNEY RESUMES STORY OF PROPOSED MERGER

(Continued from page one)

receive \$25,000,000 worth of the new company's stock for intangible property and a large block of common stock for their good will, this amount to be fixed by the earnings of the different plants during the first year of the merger.

The promoters planned to borrow \$50,000,000 to finance the corporation. The appraised valuation of Armour, Swift, Morris and their subsidiary companies was given at \$180,000,000. Each of the three promoters deposited \$1,000,000 with a Chicago bank as an evidence of good faith, but they were compelled to drop the plan because of the failure of New York capitalists to furnish the funds needed.

GRAND LODGE TO INSTALL MASTER

The installation of Col. Everett C. Benton as grand master of the Massachusetts grand lodge A. F. and A. M. will take place this afternoon in the Masonic Temple. Colonel Benton is the forty-second grand master of the grand lodge in Massachusetts since 1777 and he received all of the 519 votes cast at the grand lodge election.

Colonel Benton was junior grand warden of the grand lodge of Vermont, where he became connected with the Masonic fraternity after receiving degrees in Massachusetts. To the order in his native town, Guildhall, he presented a Masonic building.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHINA EXHIBITED

E. H. Wilson, who was in charge of the Arnold arboretum botanical exploring expedition to China a year ago, made a number of photographs of trees and shrubs of western and northern China, as well as landscapes of that region, little of which is known in this country. These pictures will be on exhibition in Horticultural hall from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. this week, as well as next Sunday, the exhibition, which is free to the public, being opened Tuesday morning. The photographs are attractively mounted and much valuable explanatory information is written on each one by Mr. Wilson, who discovered 500 new specimens of trees and shrubs.

PRESENTS GIVEN TO 1800 CHILDREN

Eighteen hundred children, the sons and daughters of employees, are the guests of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company at a tree party today in Mechanics building. The carfare of the children and the 1200 or more women who accompany them is to be refunded by the company.

All children 15 years old and under will be given presents from the tree that towers 65 feet above the stage. In order that employees of the company may be given an opportunity to view the tree the hall will be thrown open again this evening from 6 o'clock until 9.

A. B. CHAPIN, STATE BANK COMMISSIONER, RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

(Continued from page one)

sioner would ordinarily expire in March. As he has been closely identified with the Republican party in the state, many politicians say that a reappointment by Governor Foss at the end of his present term would be unlikely, especially as the position is eagerly sought by a number of prominent Democrats who have aided Governor Foss in the past.

In his letter of resignation to Governor Foss Mr. Chapin said: "During the past seven years as treasurer and receiver general, and as bank commissioner, I have come into close contact with the banking institutions of the commonwealth, and shall retire from office with the conviction that they are ably managed, in sound condition, and that the depositors are well protected."

Mr. Chapin first became prominent while he was mayor of Holyoke because of the businesslike way in which he got the city out of financial straits. As bank commissioner he has become prominent through his efforts to secure savings bank insurance and school savings banks.

Mr. Chapin was appointed state bank commissioner to succeed Pierre Jay on March 31, 1909. Prior to his appointment he held the position of state treasurer, to which office he was elected in 1905.

Mr. Chapin was born in Chicopee, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868. He graduated from Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., in 1891, studied law with his father in Holyoke, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1896.

In 1896, he became city solicitor of Holyoke, and from the following year until 1902 he practiced law with his father in that city. From 1899 to 1904 he held office as mayor of Holyoke.

MR. TAFT TO STAND OUT FOR PROTECTIVE TARIFF ON ALL ISSUES

WASHINGTON.—President Taft will stand out for a protective tariff policy as against the Democratic policy of tariff for revenue only in relation to the wool schedule and all other tariff issues at this session of Congress, was the statement made at the White House today, following a long conference between the President, Representative Serrano Payne (Republican, New York), Representative Hill (Republican, Connecticut), and Senator Smoot (Republican, Utah).

This announcement, taken with the declared policy of the Democratic House leaders, led to the prediction of a deadlock and the possibility of no tariff legislation at this session.

Payne, Hill and Smoot were all supporters of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and they said today that while a reduction of wool duties would be favored by the Republicans, they were convinced that the President would insist on maintaining a protective policy.

U. S. VIOLATED TREATY FAITH WITH GERMANY SAYS HERMAN RIDDER

NEW YORK.—Discussing the reported retaliatory action of Germany upon tariff rates, growing out of its dissatisfaction with the refusal of the United States to conform to the favored nation treaty in the matter of pulp and paper, Herman Ridder of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said on Tuesday:

"Germany passed a law on Feb. 5, 1910, wherein it arranged its tariff so that the United States was accorded the lowest duties. As a result of that action President Taft proclaimed under date of Feb. 7, 1910, that Germany had accorded reciprocal and equivalent treatment to the products of the United States and was entitled to the minimum tariff."

"The Germans now resent the discrimination of the United States, whereby the Canada obtains free admission for its pulps and paper, while Germany is denied equivalent treatment. Apparently, the formal applications of five foreign governments for the benefits of the favored nation clauses of their treaties with the United States have been ignored."

"Within 18 months after the adjustment was made with Germany the administration has ignored that arrangement and precipitated a complication that should be avoided. Bad faith is even more reprehensible in international dealings than in individual affairs, because in affairs of nations there is no power to force them to observe their obligations. A nation which attempts to evade the clear letter of its agreement loses caste."

"Though the treaty with Germany provides that any particular favor granted by the United States to any other country shall immediately become common to Germany, the administration at Washington refuses to take such action."

"Who will trust us if we refuse to keep our written word, which is the supreme law of the land? What respect can we hope to obtain from other nations if we ignore our agreements with them?"

Annual Oddment Sale



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We have marked down a large assortment of our beautiful velveteens and other exquisite Liberty fabrics. We have made great sacrifices to facilitate stock taking. It is an unusual opportunity to obtain the finest importations.

A cash discount of 10 per cent is allowed on all merchandise not included in the above sale.

Davis East India House
373 Boylston St., Boston

FINANCE BOARD URGES GARBAGE AWARD GO TO DEVELOPMENT CO.

(Continued from page one)

the amount paid for the necessary three acres of land.

"3. Lose the taxes on said three acres of land."

"All of the five factors thus enumerated have been adopted by the accountant as bases of estimate; but the correctness of the amounts allowed for items herein numbered 2, 4 and 5 will probably be disputed by one or the other of the two companies. Thus the value of the structures on Spectacle island that would belong to the city at the end of the contract with the Boston Development & Sanitary Company is set down as little or nothing by the counsel for the Boston Disposal Company."

"The engineer for the finance commission, Guy C. Emerson, estimates, however, that their value to the city as a refuse disposal plant would be not less than \$75,000 at that time; and the accountant was instructed to use that figure. Likewise, conflicting claims were made as to the amount the city would have to pay for the three acres of land and the amount it would lose as interest and taxes thereon."

"The commission believed the minimum cost would be \$10,000 and the possible maximum \$50,000; and instructed the accountant to figure it on three bases, namely, \$10,000, \$30,000 and \$50,000. The loss of taxes on the land was figured on the basis of the present assessed value as being the most practical method."

"Nothing was allowed for the value to the city of the control of the situation 10 years hence, through its ownership of the buildings and land, as such value is incapable of present estimate. On the other hand, the commission also excluded, as incapable of present estimate, the value to the city of the lower scale of payments to the Boston Disposal Company at the end of the contract which, it was argued, would be an advantage to the city in bargaining for a renewal of the contract 10 years hence."

"Various other considerations which were urged before the commission seemed too vague and conjectural to form the basis of a financial estimate, and hence were likewise excluded."

"The accountant was instructed by the commission to accept the statements of the counsel for each company as to the relative gains and losses to the city in the taxable value of the buildings and equipment which each company said it would provide if it received the contract. The commission believes, however, that these statements, though apparently made in good faith, cannot be relied upon by the city for the following reasons:

"1. Because neither company can be compelled by the city to provide buildings and equipment costing more than is necessary to provide adequate means of performing the work under the contract."

"2. Because the depreciation on such property cannot be estimated accurately in advance."

"3. Because it is impossible to foretell what value the assessors would fix as a basis of taxation."

"Notwithstanding this uncertainty the amounts stated by the counsel for each company were taken by the accountant in every instance except one, namely, the amount which it is said the city would lose in taxes on the building that is now used on Spectacle island for garbage reduction, and which, it is said, would be abandoned or converted to a less profitable use if the city's garbage should be treated elsewhere."

"This building is now taxed on \$50,000 and the commission believed that its depreciation would probably not exceed 50 per cent. Accordingly the accountant was instructed to figure a loss of taxes on \$25,000."

"On the most favorable assumption to the Boston Disposal Company, namely, that the city would have to pay \$50,000 for the land furnished to the Boston Development & Sanitary Company, the city would appear to be a gainer by \$57,186.69 if it made the contract with the latter company. The city would also have the additional advantage of being able to control the situation 10 years hence through its ownership of a plant upon its own land; an advantage which cannot now be estimated in dollars and cents, but which unquestionably would be great."

"The commission believes that the question involved in this case is a simple

one and that it should not be made complicated by a consideration of such speculative elements as the cost of land to the city, interest and taxes thereon, or the possible loss to the city of taxes on the more costly plant which the second lowest bidder states it would provide if it should receive the contract.

"There was no notice to the bidders in the invitation for bids, or the contract and specifications, that such elements would be considered. The city, without any qualification whatever, offered to furnish land to any bidder who preferred to erect his plant thereon and it did so because it was felt that the advantage it would receive through ownership of the land would compensate it for the price it would pay for the land and the taxes thereon which it would lose through its ownership."

"Nor is there the slightest warrant in the notice to bidders, or the contract and specifications, that the city would attempt to add to lowest bid the amount which a higher bidder estimated as the loss to the city in taxes on the promised excess of the taxable value of the higher bidder's plant over that of the lower bidder."

"The commissioner of public works has made what seems to the finance commission a proper decision in the case and it should be upheld. But if the city council views the case in the light of the elements which form the basis of the accountant's estimates, the result will also be favorable to the Boston Development & Sanitary Company."

GARBAGE PACT TO HAVE A HEARING

In the old aldermanic chamber of city hall tonight the city council will hold a public hearing on the garbage contract which Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, has signed with the Boston Development & Sanitary Company of Brooklyn. It is expected that representatives of this company and of the other, low bidder, the Boston Disposal Company of Boston, will be present to urge their respective claims, if necessary.

The session is in accordance with a provision of the charter which binds the council to hold such a hearing before taking action on any contract. Mr. Rourke has signified his choice, and it now remains for the city council to approve and the mayor to append his signature.

PHILOSOPHICAL PAPERS HEARD

Members and friends of Harvard University and Radcliffe College met today in Emerson hall, Harvard University, to discuss topics presented by the members of the American Philosophical Association at their eleventh annual meeting. The meeting opened today and will continue until Friday.

The principal subject set down for discussion today was "The Relation of Consciousness and Object in Sense Perception," led by Professors W. P. Montague, Dickinson S. Miller, Arthur O. Lovejoy and Frank Thilly. There were also papers by Durant Drake, Dr. Dickinson S. Miller and Professors J. E. Creighton and W. T. Marvin. Others to take part were Professor E. B. McGilvary and H. R. Marshall.

In the evening a reception will be given at the Harvard Union.

U. S. EXPECTS NO TARIFF PROTEST

WASHINGTON.—If Germany, as reported, intends to refuse American exporters of tool steel and hard rubber the benefit of the low duties on those commodities accorded to Sweden and Japan, in recently negotiated trade treaties, the state department has not been informed of that fact.

Consequently it has been impossible for the department to make any satisfactory response to various inquiries in the steel and rubber trade.

That Germany will feel disposed to go further in this matter and extend her policy of retaliation generally to American products is doubted here.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Frank Smith of this city was on Tuesday chosen Rhodes scholar from Mt. Allison University, Schakville.

HALF PRICES ON CHRISTMAS GOODS

Boxed Paper, Calendars, Brass Goods, Desk Sets, Etc.

HOOPER, LEWIS & CO.,
101 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON.

Notice to Charge Customers

All Charge Purchases during the remainder of this month will be entered upon bill rendered February 1st, 1912.

Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Largest and Most Progressive Store

Also This Week

Our Great Annual January White Sale of Underwear, Waists, Laces, White Goods and Embroideries, Linens, Bed Clothing, etc., at remarkable price savings.

Annual January Mark-Down Sale

Greatly Reduced Prices Upon Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Reliable Merchandise from Every Section of This Great Store

In addition to the Mark-downs throughout our own regular stocks this great sale includes MANY HUNDREDS OF LOTS OF NEW MERCHANDISE which will be sold at the same low scale of prices.

More and Better Values Than Ever Before Offered in This Annual Sale

Dress Goods

Main Store, Street Floor

- 2.50 to 6.00 IMPORTED COLORED NOVELTIES—Exclusive patterns. Sale price. 1.50
- 1.50 ALL-WOOL STORM SERGES—34-in., best shades navy and browns. Sale Price 98c
- 1.25 IMPERIAL SERGE—50-inch, in year-round weight, all colors. Sale Price 95c
- 2.00 ALL-WOOL STORM SERGES—54-inch, navy and browns. Sale Price 1.35
- 2.00 SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—54-inch, good range of staple colors. Sale Price 1.25
- 1.50 ALL-WOOL SCOTCH SUITINGS—54-inch, good color combinations for street wear. Sale Price 75c
- 1.00 ALL-WOOL CREAM STORM SERGES—50-inch. Sale Price 69c
- 3.00 ALL-WOOL VELVETS—46-inch, strictly imported fabrics, soft velvet finish. Sale Price 1.25
- 1.25 ALL SILK COLORED VOILES—40-inch, soft, clinging material, choice color assortment. Sale Price 75c
- 3.00 PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE COATING—54-inch. Sale Price 98c
- 1.00 BLACK ALL-WOOL PANAMA—50-inch. Sale Price 69c
- 1.50 BLACK STORM SERGE—54-inch, all pure wool, excellent value. Sale Price 98c
- 2.00 BLACK STORM SERGE—54-inch, best wearing, for suits and dresses. Sale Price 1.25
- 2.25 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—54-inch. Sale Price 1.69
- 2.50 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—56-inch, firm, standard quality, unsurpassed finish. Sale Price 1.85
- 3.00 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—56-inch, fine German make, will retain excellent finish. Sale Price 2.15
- 3.50 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—54-inch. Sale Price 2.49
- 1.25 BLACK SILK VOILE—40-inch, very desirable for evening wear, chiffon finish. Price 75c
- 1.25 BLACK CHEVIOT and ARMURE—54-inch. Sale Price 69c
- 1.00 BLACK ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—50-inch. Sale Price 75c

Wash Goods

Main Store, Street Floor

- 25c MERCERIZED POPLINS—27-inch, new fresh goods. Sale Price 12½c
- 29c CRYSTALLINE and TAFFETAS—Large variety colorings. Sale Price 12½c
- 39c HALF-SILK JACQUARD CHIFFONS—With corded effect. Sale Price 15c
- 25c and 29c HALF-SILK WASH FABRICS—Large assortment. Sale Price 9c
- 25c HALF-SILK CHIFFON—Self colored jacquard figures, etc. Sale Price 12½c
- 1.00 KIMONO WAIST PATTERNS—Applied designs on fine sheer voile. Sale Price 69c
- 1.25 to 1.50 WAIST PATTERNS—Attractive patterns. Sale Price 89c
- 19c 32-inch FINE CHALLIES—Excellent value at this low figure. Sale Price 12½c
- 59c to 89c 32-INCH ST. GALL SWISSES—Slightly soiled; all imported. Sale Price 35c

Linings

Main Store, Street Floor

- 69c—36-INCH GUARANTEED SATIN—All colors and black. Sale Price 49c
- 50c WOOL MOREEN—Black only. Sale Price 15c
- 79c—36-INCH GUARANTEED SATIN—All wanted shades and black. Sale Price 59c
- 1.25—36-INCH BLACK TAFFETA—For waist and jacket linings and underskirts. Sale Price 95c
- 79c—36-INCH NOVELTY STRIPE SATIN—Green, gold and old rose. Sale Price 59c
- 19c to 25c—36-INCH ITALIAN CLOTH—Colors and black. Sale Price 12½c
- 1.00—36-INCH CHANGEABLE TAFFETA—Good assortment of colors. Sale Price 79c
- 1.00—36-INCH LINING MESSALINE—All latest shades. Sale Price 79c
- 1.00—27-INCH TAFFETA—All shades. Sale Price 59c

Women's Hosiery

Main Store, Third Floor

- 1.25 to 1.50 PURE SILK HOSE—In a large variety of colors. Sale Price 79c
- 35c and 50c COTTON and LISLE HOSE—Broken lots of our regular styles. Sale Price 25c
- 75c to 1.00 PLAIN and FANCY HOSE—Broken sizes. Sale Price 49c
- 1.25 to 2.50 COLORED SILK HOSE—Imported lace and embroidered. Sale Price 95c
- 2.50 and 3.00 SILK HOSE—And broken sizes in popular lines. Sale Price 1.49

One of the Leading Features of This Great Event**Our Annual January Silk Sale**

The Opportunity of the Entire Year to Buy High Grade

Imported and Domestic Silks At Prices Averaging Less Than Wholesale

For this sale we have assembled the largest assortment of fine Silks ever shown by a Boston store—and can promise our patrons

Values Positively Unprecedented in This City.

3.50 FRENCH CHARMEUSE—42 inches wide in twenty-five handsome light and dark shades. This is an ideal costume silk. Sale Price 1.98

2.00 FLEUR DE SOIE—Double width, these come from a Fifth Avenue importer, and offer a wide selection of designs and colors in the newest French silk 69c

1.00 and 1.25 PLAIN COLORED SILKS—One yard wide in messalines, serges, satins and diagonals, a fine range of colors in the lot. 69c

1.00 and 1.25 NOVELTY SILKS—One yard wide, taffetas, messalines and satins, in allover, stripes and checks

1.50 SATIN REGAL—1 yard wide, one of the very best American silks, in thirty shades; an attractive and serviceable satin. Sale Price 98c

2.00 CREPE DE CHINE FACONNE—40 inches wide, for dinner gowns, house, etc., thirty shades. 98c

1.50 to 2.50 NEW FOULARDS—40 to 44 inches wide, in exclusive borders and allover effects. Sale Price 98c

2.00 to 3.00 SATIN FEUTRE—36 to 40 inches wide, in four qualities, in navy blues only; these are all silk and silk wove. Sale Price 1.39

1.00 PLAIN COLORED SILKS—26 inches wide, in a variety of desirable weaves, satins, serges, messalines. 49c

1.00 DUCHESS SATINS—In three qualities and full range of colors, chiffon finish, regular numbers closing out. 59c

2.50 CACHEMIRE DE SOIE—42 inches wide, the smart silk for dressy gowns, either light or dark shades, twenty-eight to choose from. Sale Price 1.35

White Japanese Wash Silks—Launder Perfectly—Wear Splendidly

69c White Japanese Wash Silks, 27 inch. Now 49c
75c White Japanese Wash Silks, 27 inch. Now 59c
95c White Japanese Wash Silks, 27 inch. Now 75c

2.00 SATIN MAJESTIC—One yard wide; a most beautiful Swiss satin in thirty plain glaze and chameleon colorings. Sale Price 98c

75c FOULARDS—24 inch, an unlimited assortment from a silk house retiring from business, all the desirable colors, in dots and figures. 39c

59c POMPADOUR CREPES—In floral and border effects, all silk, fifty different colorings, in attractive silk of low cost. 39c

69c CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS—In an invisible stripe effect, fine colorings and just the thing talked about for Spring. 69c

1.00 SATIN MESSALINE—36 inches wide, a special attraction in a good strong messaline of moderate cost. Sale Price 79c

98c COLORED MESSALINES—26 inches wide; especially attractive weight; twenty light and dark shades. 59c

1.00 and 1.25 FANCY SILKS—20 to 26 inches; self-colored fancies, stripes and jacquards. 69c

69c to 1.50 COLORED SHANTUNGS—27 inches wide; a collection of odd lots in several weaves, good variety of colors; were 69c to 1.50 yard. Now 39c

1.25 to 3.00 IMPORTED NOVELTY SILKS—All taken from our own stocks of imported foreign silks, light and dark combinations. 98c

1.00 IMPORTED STRIPE TUB SILKS—1 yard wide; the best produced in Japan, in four style stripes and six colors. 69c

2.00 and 3.50 CREPE METEOR—40 to 44 inches wide, presenting four very fine qualities in fifteen of the most fashionable shades. Wonderful value. Sale Price 1.50

Black Oriental Waterproof Silks—Excellent Values

1.25 Black Oriental, 27 inch. Sale Price 95c
1.25 Black Oriental, 36 inch. Sale Price 95c

3.50 BLACK CHARMEUSE—42 inches wide, the most satisfactory costume silk. Sale Price 1.98

1.25 BLACK SATIN DUCHESS—1 yard wide, chiffon finish; without doubt the best satin ever offered at this price. 98c

4.00 BLACK SATIN—42 inches wide; for tailored suits and coats; this is very heavy, with a wool filling. Sale Price 2.00

2.00 to 3.00 BLACK SATIN FEUTRE—36 to 40 in.; several qualities in this fashionable fuzzy black satin. 1.39

2.50 BLACK SATIN DUCHESS—Yard wide, the famous "Grandmother satin," woven on selva, so-called for its great wearing quality. Sale Price 1.65

2.50 BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—42 inches wide, in two fine qualities, fine black, good weights and lustre. 1.50

4.00 TAILOR SATINS—42 inches wide, particularly adapted for tailored suits, coats and wraps; very heavy. Sale Price 2.00

2.50 BLACK CACHEMIRE DE SOIE—44 inches, of desired weights and rich, dull lustre. Sale Price 1.65

1.50 BLACK FAILE PRINCESS—1 yard wide, a fine imported quality. Sale Price 98c

2.00 BLACK SATIN DE LUXE—1 yard wide, a famous trade quality, recognized as a good 2.00 satin. Sale Price 1.45

1.50 SATIN DUCHESS—26 inches wide, splendid weights and quality. Sale Price 1.00

98c BLACK TAFFETA—1 yard wide, sold all over the country at 98c. Sale Price 69c

89c and 98c BLACK MESSALINE—1 yard wide, sold everywhere at 89c and 98c. Sale Price 69c

1.00 BLACK SATIN LIBERTY—1 yard wide, splendid for linings and use with chiffons, etc., limited quantity. 49c

Stationery

New Building, Street Floor

25c to 5.00 CABINETS OF WRITING PAPER—Some boxes slightly soiled during the holidays. Sale prices. 10c to 2.00

1.00 to 10.00 IMPORTED LEATHER WRITING CASES AND DESK FITTINGS IN BRASS—Sale prices. 25c to 5.00

1.00 WRITING CASES—All fitted with pockets for paper, envelopes and stamps. Sale price. 75c

75c to 15.00 DESK PADS AND SETS—Also novelties. Sale prices 50c to 8.00

1.00 RED STYLO INK PENCILS—English make; will not leak. Sale price. 50c

50c EATON CRANE'S INITIAL WRITING PAPER—Stamped in gold. Sale price. 25c

Women's Shoes

Main Store, Third Floor

- 8.00 BLACK BUCK BOOTS—High cut, lace style, Cuban heel. Sale Price 6.00
- 8.00 PATENT VAMP BUTTON BOOTS—White top, spool heel. Sale Price 6.00
- 7.00 GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—High cut, new knob toe. Sale Price 4.00
- 6.00 and 7.00 PATENT and GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—Cloth and dull tops. 4.00
- 6.00 TAN BUTTON and LACE BOOTS—4.00
- 5.00 SATIN BUTTON BOOTS—Black and brown, Cuban heels, welt. Sale Price 3.50
- 5.00 TAN BUTTON BOOTS—High cut. 3.50
- 5.00 BLACK SUEDE BUTTON BOOTS—Cloth top, Cuban heels, welt. Sale Price 3.50
- 5.00 PATENT COLT BUTTON and LACE BOOTS—Foxed, welt sole. Sale Price 3.50
- 5.00 PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOTS—Cloth top, dress toe. Sale Price 3.50
- 5.00 GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—Slant top, low heel, medium toe. Sale Price 3.50
- 5.00 PATENT and VICI LACE and BUT-TON BOOTS—Dress toe, Cuban heel. Sale Price 2.95
- 3.50 GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—Dull and cloth tops, dress toe. Sale Price 2.35

Women's Slippers

Main Store, Third Floor

- 3.00 PATENT COLT—Instep / strap, Cuban heels. Turn soles. Sale Price 2.35
- 3.00 DULL KID—Instep strap with ornament. Sale Price 2.35
- VARIETY OF 3.00 STYLES—In plain and beaded effects for dress wear. Sale Price 2.00

Misses' and Girls' Shoes

Main Store, Third Floor

- CHILDREN'S 2.50 TAN and GUN METAL HIGH BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 6 to 8. Sale Price 2.00
- CHILDREN'S 3.00 TAN and GUN METAL HIGH BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 8½ to 11. Sale Price 2.25
- CHILDREN'S 2.50 PATENT COLT HIGH CUT BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 6 to 8. Sale Price 2.00
- CHILDREN'S 3.00 PATENT COLT HIGH CUT BUTTON BOOTS—Size 8½ to 11. Sale Price 2.25
- MISSSES' 3.50 HIGH BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 1½ to 2. Sale Price 2.50
- MISSSES' 3.00 VICI MAT TOP BOOTS—Broken sizes 11 to 2. Sale Price 2.15
- GROWING GIRLS' 4.00 TAN GUN METAL and PATENT HIGH BUTTON BOOTS—2½ to 5½. Sale Price 2.85

Silk Waists

Main Store, Second Floor

- 5.00 to 5.90 WAISTS—Chiffon, messaline and lace, in various models. Sale Price 2.95
- 5.00 to 7.50 WAISTS—Chiffon, fancy silks, laces and messalines. Sale Price 3.50
- 7.50 to 12.50 WAISTS—Chiffon and silk; variety of styles and colors. Sale Price 5.00
- 10.50 to 13.50 WAISTS—Chiffon and messaline; many French models. Sale Price 7.50
- 13.75 to 18.50 WAISTS—High class models, chiffon and fancy silk effects. Sale Price 8.50
- 13.50 to 27.50 WAISTS—Model waists, French and American makes. Sale Price 10.75

Umbrellas

Main Store, Street Floor

- MEN'S and WOMEN'S 2.00 and 2.50 UMBRELLAS—All silk. Sale Price 1.50
- MEN'S and WOMEN'S 3.00 UMBRELLAS—Fine dye; silver and fancy handles. Sale Price 1.95
- MEN'S and WOMEN'S 5.00 UMBRELLAS—Silver and gold handles. 2.65
- MEN'S and WOMEN'S 10.00 and 12.00 UMBRELLAS—High Grade. Sale Price 5.95
- WOMEN'S 4.00 FOLDING UMBRELLAS—Fancy trimmed and silver handles. Sale Price 2.49
- MEN'S and WOMEN'S 12.00 to 18.00 UMBRELLAS—English make. Sale Price 9.50

Ribbons

Main Store, Street Floor

- 79c to 98c DRESDEN and FANCY RIBBON—6 to 9 inch. Sale Price 42c
- 1.50 FLORAL IMPORTED RIBBONS—7 and 8 inch. Sale Price 69c
- 25c to 39c DRESDEN RIBBONS—4½ in. wide, in choice colors. Sale Price 12½c
- 49c FANCY RIBBONS—5 and 6 inches wide; Dresdens and stripes. Sale Price 25c
- 4.00 and 5.00 RICH IMPORTED NOVELTY RIBBONS—In fancy Dresdens. Sale Price 1.95

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FASHION OUTLOOK FOR SPRING

New York dressmaker takes forward view

WITH each succeeding year January is becoming more and more closely associated with spring, owing to the fact that merchants and manufacturers begin to display their cotton materials as soon as their holiday things are out of their windows. Not as untimely a proceeding as one might at first think, since by New Year's women have all the winter clothes they want or are going to get, and are turning speculative eyes on the fashions of the coming season, writes Clara E. Simcox in the Delineator.

The longer coats that have been worn have been a pleasant change, but I doubt if they will hold for spring. They will give place to the shorter jackets, and to the Etons, postillions and the coats that are cut off just below the bust.

For all coats the big collar and revers remain as popular as ever. For the semi-tailored suit the square sailor collar or the pointed collar that runs down quite to the waistline have proved the most becoming types. Just now they are being made in fur—caracul on black velvet, moleskin on taupe, natural lynx on elephant gray. Later they will be made of lace or embroidery on silk and taffeta jackets. In many of our simpler suits we have been using the two-toned materials, soft woolsens woven in two broad stripes of contrasting colors. They have worked out very nicely—the second color serving for foundation skirts and collars. Some of these materials will undoubtedly reappear in lighter weights for the spring.

The reversible coat is a popular favorite that I think has almost reached the end of its tether. Yes, indeed, we have them even on Fifth avenue, and the multi-millionaires prate quite as loudly of their practical qualities as her Sixth avenue sister. I have made any number of them in fur lined with metal brocade. The fur makes a day coat which the light-colored brocade metamorphoses into a delightful evening wrap. A fur coat with a silver lining doesn't sound exactly cheap, but when you consider that it is really two coats in one, the silver lining justifies itself as something of an economy.

I use more moleskin than anything else this year for coats and muffs. One of my most successful coat models is made with a deep kimono-sleeved body of gold lace that comes down almost to the waistline. The lower part of the coat is of moleskin, and in back it runs up to a point over the gold lace almost to the collar of taupe fox and tailless ermine. The collar is lined with self-colored silk brocade heavily figured with velvet.

I see little to indicate any marked increase in the width of coats and skirts for the spring. Rumors reach me from abroad that Paris has out-Paris itself in the matter of narrow dresses, and that those that are, are as nothing to those that are to be. I am none too credulous in regard to such reports, for it is physically impossible to make skirts appear-

TRIED RECIPES

MUSH BISCUITS

TO ONE quart of boiling water add one teaspoonful of salt and one and one fourth cups of cornmeal. Boil the mush, remove from fire, and add a scant cupful of sugar and three fourths cupful of lard. When this has cooled add one cake of yeast that has previously been soaked. Mix this about noon; let stand until night, then mix stiff with flour as for bread; let rise over night; in the morning cut into biscuits, let rise again and bake.

CREAM CAKE

Beat the yolks of four eggs, to which has been added one even cup of powdered sugar, for five minutes. Then add the whites, which have been beaten thoroughly, one cup of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and lastly add one tablespoonful cold water. Filling: Two cups of milk, into which have been beaten the yolks of two eggs; two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, one half cup sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla. Bake cake in three-layer tins.

OATMEAL COOKIES

One cup brown sugar creamed with one half cup lard and one quarter cup butter, yolks of two eggs well beaten. One teaspoon soda, one half cup hot water, two cups oatmeal, two cups flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, one teaspoon cinnamon, pinch of salt, two table-spoons chocolate dissolved in the one half cup hot water, two cups raisins and one cup nuts put through grinder.

GRANDMA'S DOUGHNUTS

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of warm mashed potatoes, three cupfuls of flour, one half cupful of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of butter, one fourth teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one fourth teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of nutmeg. Roll rather thin, cut, fry, then dust with powdered sugar.

SPONGE CAKE

Five large eggs, one level teaspoon cream of tartar, one cup granulated sugar, one scant cup flour, and half a teaspoon of vanilla. Sift both sugar and flour four or five times. Beat the whites, when half beaten add the cream of tartar and continue beating until stiff, then carefully fold in, in succession, the sugar, flour, vanilla and well-beaten yolks. Bake in a moderate oven.—Washington Herald.

ciably narrower than they have been, though much may be done to create that effect by bringing them in from the hip to the knee.

I think there will be no real change for the present, but when it comes the drift must be toward greater rather than less width.

The waistline is still more or less of a wanderer, though many women are beginning to express a decided preference for the skirt fitted in to the natural line of the figure. On the other hand there is excellent authority for the Empire waistline with no fitting at all between it and the hips. The raised waist certainly gives a woman height and slenderness, and I don't much wonder that it keeps its place season after season in the face of changing fashions.

There are one or two new colors or revivals of old colors that promise to be good for the spring. Taupe, I think, will be quite as smart next season as it has been this. Fortunately it is not a color that can become common, for one finds it only in the materials of the better, finer grades. All the shades of gray that range from mole to elephant's skin will be worn, and there are two or three new evening blues that are very lovely. They come under the head of royale, but I think lapis lazuli describes them more accurately.

TRINKET BOXES

Japanese silver trinket boxes with one, two or three compartments just the size for postage stamps, are inexpensive, says an exchange. These boxes require no polishing, retaining their original lustre for years.

FLORAL EMBROIDERY DESIGN

Spray for undergar or fancy work



DAINTY little sprays for underwear or fancy articles are much in demand. In the one given today the flowers and part of each leaf should be worked solid, with the dots and the wheat as eyelets, and the stems in the outline stitch. The dotted part of the leaf is worked in the seed stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

Directions for Transferring—In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

TODAY'S MODES

In spite of the many new popular materials, the gowns of soft satin and of crepe meteor still hold their own for elegance and beauty.

A fashionable new scarf is shown in satin material trimmed with three rows of marabout set close together in the border.

Many wedding toilettes will display a mingling of soft satin velvet brocade and plain velvet, together with lovely laces and filmy chiffons.

A frock is hardly considered finished without a cluster of artificial flowers at the waist or the shoulder or to catch up a flounce on the skirt.—Washington Herald.

GLOVES AS GIFT

Gloves have from time immemorial been among the most satisfactory of all the articles appropriate for gifts, and this season is no exception, save that the variety is greater than ever this year, according to the Hartford Courant. White mocha gloves for men's evening wear are smart and new, and bound to meet with favor from the men who receive them.

TOAST-MAKING

The secret of having crisp toast is to cut the bread the night before, so that the surface is dry before it is toasted. Another trick is to have the slices, when toasted, stood up on edge in some place where they can be kept hot until they are served. If the slices are placed one on top of the other they become soggy, says the New York Tribune.

For toast that is to be used as the foundation for poached eggs, mushrooms or any creamed food, half an inch is the correct thickness, hot water is distributed over it evenly with a small spoon, and melted butter spread on with a bristle brush, which comes for the purpose. People who dislike the softness produced by this treatment can, of course, preserve the crispness of the toast by omitting the hot water. Often, when bread is very stale, it may be steamed a little before it is toasted. Housekeepers who do not possess ancient silver toast racks have been heard to say that these only act as coolers for the slices they hold, and that they are not desirable at all. On the other hand, a covered toast dish holds the heat and steams the slices to softness in a short time. The surest way to have perfect toast seems to be to dispense with the ancient forms and take to ultra-modern inventions, such as the electric toaster, which stands on the table at lady's elbow and makes the toast "while you wait."

IT GIVES A GLOSS

To clean the kitchen paint, boil a pound of bran in a gallon of water for an hour; strain, and use the liquid for going over the kitchen wood work after it has been washed with clear warm water, says the Commoner. This will clean the paint and give it a gloss.

SMART SILK AND VELVET GOWN

Skirt in two pieces strapped upon side panels



SILK with velvet makes some of the smartest, most attractive gowns that the season has to offer. This one is absolutely new. The skirt is made in two pieces that are lapped on to side panels. The blouse is made in sections that are lapped on to V-shaped pieces of velvet, but it is in peasant style, sleeves and body portion being cut in one, and the closing is made at the back. For such a gown can be used a great many different combinations. Broadcloth would be beautiful with velvet, or velvet could be used for the main portions with broadcloth for the trimming.

If a simpler effect is wanted henrietta cloth could be combined with velvet or with one of the new velveteens showing a diagonal weave, or silk could be used for the panels while plain wool material is used for the main portions of both skirt and blouse.

In whatever way it is treated and however materials are combined very little labor is required, consequently the model becomes eminently practical and affords excellent ideas for the making over of gowns that have seen some service. The high waist line is fashionable and is desirable whenever it is becoming, but this gown can be finished either in that way or with a skirt to the natural one and worn with any girdle or belt.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 yards 26, 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of velvet and 3/4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide to make as illustrated; for the skirt will be needed 4 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of velvet for the panels.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7250, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and of the skirt, No. 7002, in sizes from 22 to 30 waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MAKING THE HALL ATTRACTIVE

Methods that harmonize with good taste

THE woman who looks upon a hall as a mere passageway is making a mistake. It is the hall that welcomes the newly arrived guest and speeds the parting one; it is the hall that is the connecting link between the different parts of the house; it is the hall that defines the character of the home.

There are many types of halls, but among the most perfect are the old colonial halls in New England, the South and along the Hudson, writes Lucy Abbott Throp in the Woman's Home Companion. Broad and spacious, a hall of this kind often runs through the house to the garden in the rear. The large rooms open from it and form dignified and beautiful vistas, while the staircase rises proudly to the floor above.

A colonial hall is often paneled in white enameled wood, with paper above. The details of balusters, fan and side lights, door-panels, the curve of the stairs and the gracious beauty of the landing, with its large window, are all worth studying, for many of the best points can be used in our modern houses. It was not white paint and a few spin-dles which made the colonial style what

it was but a true appreciation of the fundamental laws of good proportion, combined with the good taste that made the eighteenth century famous.

The vestibule should have a mat or rug by way of greeting. The glass at the door should be curtained with net, lace, scrim, or a made curtain, with little drop-curtains of soft silk. The hall itself should have a cheerful and charming aspect, so that a person passing through will long to see the rooms leading from it. The colors should be chosen with due regard to the rooms opening from the hall; the rugs should be soft in tone and in harmony with the walls; the furniture should be sufficient, but never crowded,—a table, a chair or two, or a settee, a mirror, an umbrella-stand, are the necessities. Old prints, water-colors, etchings, a bas-relief in plaster, are all suitable for halls.

The style of staircase is determined by the style of the house, and that is for the owner and his architect to decide. It is interesting to study the staircases of the past, to see how beautiful in proportion and sweep they were, and to know something of the great periods of decoration. One of the most stately colonial stairways rose from the center of the hall, and divided, a little more than half-way up, into two parts. The baluster-rails in the Longfellow house in Cambridge are well-known examples of the beauty of slight variety in a necessarily oft-repeated detail.

Stairs may be of hard wood like the floor of the hall, and be left uncovered, which is apt to be noisy, or have stair-carpet on them. Choose a plain or two-toned carpet, or use soft-colored oriental runners.

A landing to break a flight of stairs adds greatly to the charm of the hall, and a window on the landing is also an attractive addition. If the view is ugly, or if it is a dull north light, have glass with a slight yellow tinge to it, as this will give the impression of sunshine.

LAND OF CAKES

Denmark is a land of cakes—cakes of such variety and such deliciousness as no other land knows—but no cake, after the hard work of the school is done, can meet the needs of the hungry pupil as smothered meats them. It is entrancing to look at. There is, for example the orange-colored slice of smoked salmon resting on the pale amber bread and butter; there is the thin shaving of roast beef, ornamented with tendrils of chiselled horseradish; there is the gorgeous crimson-red herring salad—said to be the favorite delicacy of Queen Alexandra when she was a girl—the gold and white daisy effect of hard-boiled eggs relieving the glowing circles of raw tomatoes; the goose breast ornamented with rounds of blushing radish—but the list of delicacies is too long.—Youths Companion.

SMOOTH STARCH

To prevent starch from crusting over after making it, if left to stand, add about a tablespoonful of kerosene when you remove it from the stove. It will be free from lumps, and smooth.

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BRILLIANT RED GOWN POPULAR

Coat suit supplanted by one-piece frock

HAVE you seen the new reds? They are brilliant sometimes crude, always dashing. One shade is that used by the old Egyptians, another is a deep coral, a third is like Pompeian pottery. Crepe de chine, satin, panne velvet and brocade chiffon are the fabrics that exploit these new reds to best advantage. It is no longer necessary to buy coats suits that give color to indoor gatherings, as so many women used to do, because there is no doubt that this kind of costume has been defeated or rather vanquished by the one-piece frock for every affair that is held under a roof.

In truth, we have overdone the coat suit socially; we have made it out of gorgeous fabrics, have paid absurd prices for it and worn it to places where it was not in the atmosphere, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. The one-piece frock should be the indoor costume. There is nothing elegant about a coat which is retained in splendid drawing rooms given over to a wedding breakfast or a musical or a large party.

The woman who is really smart in her apparel and who dresses for convenience as well as for fashion now adopts the one-piece frock, with its outer coat of any material she chooses, and removes this in the dressing room at a public or private affair.

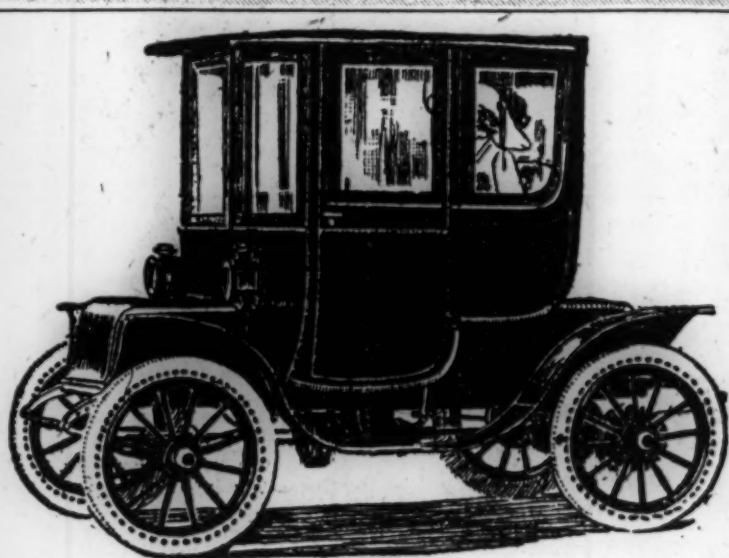
And it is because of this new turn in affairs that women have gone back to

sombre street colors for their coat suits and indulged in the plumage of the peacock for their one-piece frocks, if they desire such coloring.

The red gowns for the opera, for dances and for dinners are lovely. They are not overdone in their building, for the artists see to it that the red does not come near the face. It ends just above the waist, and from there up the body is covered with white jeweled tulle, which is finished at the sleeves with a deep fringe of coral and has the decollete outlined with tiny coral beads in the form of a necklace.

If any woman wants a dinner gown in red she cannot do better than follow this last model. It is quite distinguished. The skirt is tightly wrapped about the waist, making no pretense of an empire or medieval effect. Few of the really smart evening gowns leave the waist line, large as it is, and this red satin one follows this fashion.

The skirt is draped high on one side and shows a panel of petticoat in red tulle over white tulle embroidered in a V-shaped wedge at the hem. At the back there is a square train, which starts two inches above the waist line, drops on the floor for six inches, with its hem cut in a sharp diagonal line. It is loosely attached to the hem of the skirt by long silk threads and is weighted to stay in place.



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MANUFACTURERS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

COLONEL ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO ATTEND BIG PEACE MEETING

Says His Sentiments Are Wholly at Variance With Those to Be Expressed at New York Dinner

MR. TAFT TO TALK

NEW YORK—On the grounds that his sentiment is at variance with the views to be expressed by the speakers, Colonel Roosevelt has declined a semi-official invitation to be present at the big peace meeting to be held in this city Saturday night.

To arrange the program the executive committee of the national citizens' committee in charge of the big dinner met late Tuesday afternoon and discussed the situation. At a meeting of the executive committee last Wednesday a resolution was adopted in executive session authorizing an official invitation to Mr. Roosevelt, but the secretary, who was told to send the invitation did not do so in a formal way, but wrote to Mr. Roosevelt first, to learn his views.

A member of the committee, who would not have his name printed, said that Mr. Roosevelt had replied with a seven-page letter in effect as stated, leaving no doubt whatever that he would not attend under any circumstances. In another interview Mr. Roosevelt implied his intention not to attend.

John Temple Graves was selected as toastmaster of the dinner at which it is expected to seat 1800 prominent persons, including a whole special train load of diplomats from Washington. A letter received from President Taft was read. He agreed to be present and make a 30-minute speech, as well as to remain throughout the dinner, if it did not continue for more than three hours and a half.

MR. ROOSEVELT AGAIN REPLIES SHARPLY TO N. Y. EVENING POST

NEW YORK—"You can't put a man into a club of which he is a charter member," said Theodore Roosevelt today in explaining that he had not tried to put the New York Evening Post in the Annapolis club.

He called in as witnesses to his contention that he had been "deliberately misquoted" in an interview by the Post-Hamilton Wright Mabie of the Outlook and his assistant secretary, G. D. Wardrop.

Today's contribution was the third between the Post and Mr. Roosevelt growing out of the statement in the Post that the former President had asked George R. Sheldon to explain the Harriman contribution to the 1904 campaign in order to show that Mr. Roosevelt had not benefited by the contribution, but that it was used entirely for the New York state ticket.

The Evening Post printed a detailed account on Tuesday of how the interview was obtained and expressed complete confidence in the reporter who got it.

"The initiative in this Sheldon letter about the \$240,000 campaign was taken wholly by Mr. Sheldon. I knew nothing whatever about the matter till I met him one day in the Union League Club and he gave me the statement," Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as first saying to the reporter.

"Mr. Roosevelt thought for a moment and then he asked the reporter to read the Sheldon interview to him again. Then he said:

"I'll give you a statement. Take it down exactly as I dictate it."

"He dictated the following statement:

"Mr. Sheldon asked me why the truth had not been stated and very kindly volunteered to make the statement. I told him I much appreciated his courtesy and would be glad to have him do so."

"The reporter took this down in long hand on some copy paper. Mr. Roosevelt stood looking over his shoulder as he wrote."

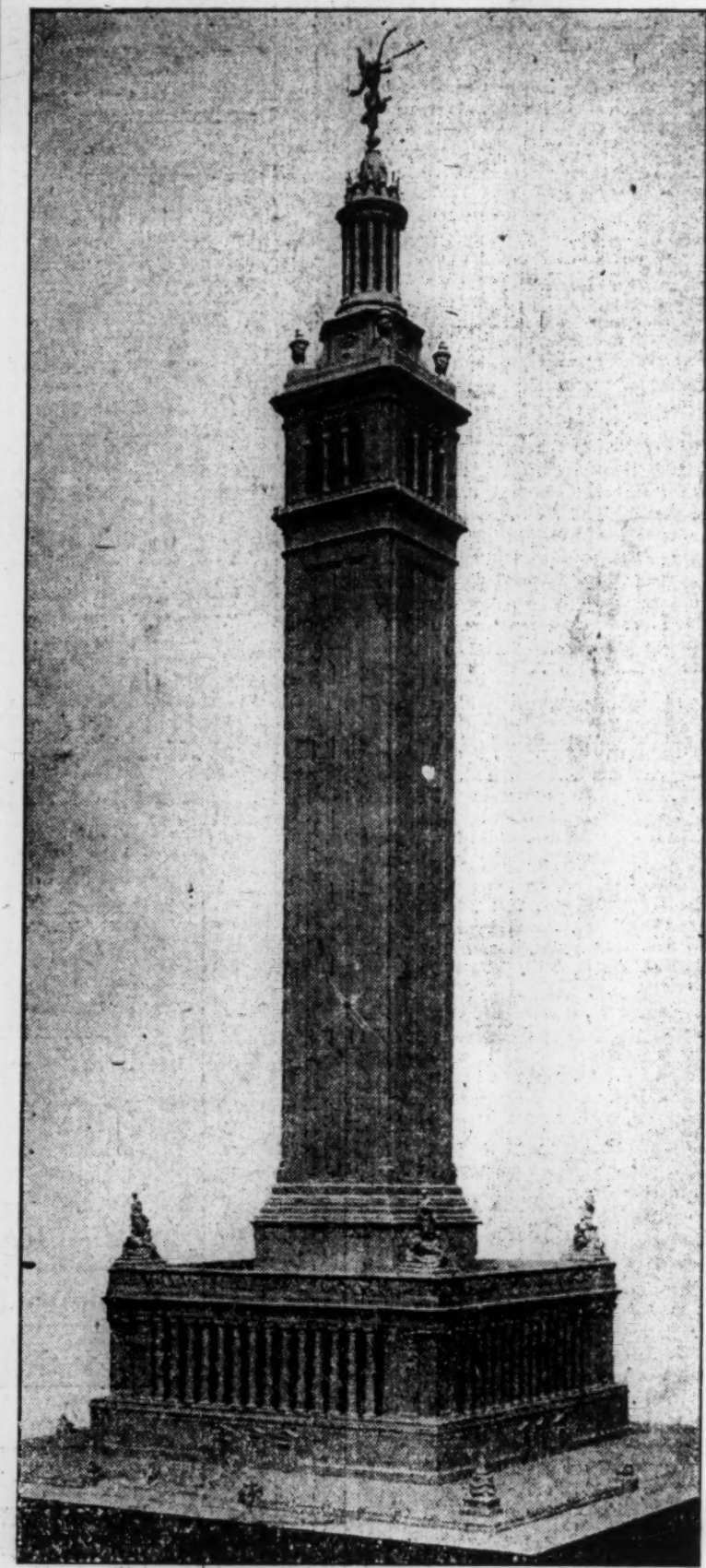
U. S. CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLY DEPOT

SAN FRANCISCO—Plans have been completed and ground will soon be broken in San Francisco for one of the largest supply depots in the country for the United States marine corps. It is to have over 60,000 feet of floor space and have on hand supplies valued in excess of \$1,000,000. The building is to be erected on the southwest corner of Annie and Jessie streets behind the Monadnock building.

The new building will be six stories in height. The Sharon estate, which owns the ground, is to erect the structure at a cost of \$200,000. The government has arranged to lease the place.

E. J. DONOVAN PROMOTED
BEVERLY, Mass.—Eugene J. Donovan, for many years a starter for the Bay State railroad stationed at Townhouse square, Salem, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Woburn division of the road. It is understood that he will begin his new duties Jan. 1.

PANAMA CANAL MEMORIAL SHAFT TO BE 850 FEET HIGH



(Copyright, 1911, by H. L. Pelton)

erect tower to be erected on site of the International exposition at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO FAIR DIRECTORS SANCTION TOWER

SAN FRANCISCO—The first structure formally sanctioned for erection on the proposed site of the Panama-Pacific exposition was authorized at a recent meeting of the directors, when the plans of H. L. Pelton and P. E. Ferguson for the great memorial tower were endorsed.

The tower, which is to be a permanent structure that will revert to the city, is to be 850 feet in height above the ground level, and, with the single exception of the Eiffel tower in Paris, will be the tallest structure in the world, it is said.

Private capital is to be utilized in building the tower, which will cost about \$1,500,000. In all probability it will be erected at the summit of Lincoln park.

It will be of steel frame construction with outer walls of marble or terra cotta. The base of the tower will be 232 feet square and 120 feet high, containing a great memorial hall.

Four express passenger elevators will be enclosed in this main shaft. If erected at the summit of Lincoln park, the top of the tower will be approximately 1300 feet above sea level or 316 feet higher than the Eiffel tower.

It is intended to utilize the tower for a meteorological observatory and wireless station and to install a powerful light, which, under favorable weather conditions, will be visible 100 miles out at sea.

FARMERS PLAN TO GROW RICE

BIGGS, Cal.—Rice culture on the vast area of adobe lands west of Biggs and Gridley is apparently to become one of the leading branches of agriculture in Butte county, making profitable farming on lands that never have amounted to much in the past.

The success of the past season has influenced Balfour Guthrie & Co., owners of land southwest of here, to go into the business more heavily next year.

J. F. King of Gridley has taken the contract to plow and prepare 160 acres of rice on one of Balfour Guthrie's places.

Many others will engage in rice culture next season as a result of the success of experiments of the past two seasons.

ILLINOIS COMMITTEEMAN OUT
CHICAGO—Charles Boeschstein, chairman of the state Democratic committee, announced that Roger C. Sullivan, member of the Democratic national committee, will not be a candidate for reelection. The chairman intimates that he may be a candidate.

WAKEFIELD'S NEW RULE COMMITTEE NOW ORGANIZED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The special committee of 15 which has been named by the town to consider changes in the form of municipal government or improvements in the present administration, organized Tuesday night with the originator of the idea, Michael Low, as chairman and Roy Griffith as secretary.

An effort is to be made to have Alfred D. Chandler of Brookline and Supt. L. A. Rourke of Boston speak either at a public meeting of the committee or a mass meeting of citizens in the town hall. Mr. Chandler devised the town government of Brookline and the city charter of Newport, R. I.

A few preliminary meetings will be held commencing Friday night, to consider the two propositions already before the town.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Vardon and Braid have recently been taking part in exhibition matches in various parts of the country and it is rather interesting to observe that in nearly every case the entertainment takes the same form. In the morning Vardon and Braid play a round by score play, and in the afternoon they are joined by two local celebrities in a four-ball match. That a contest by score should take the place of a match proper is no doubt due to the frenzied desire for a "record" by a champion, and it is likely enough that the duel between the two professionals will be equally close and interesting by whichever method it is decided; but as regards the four-ball match it may be hinted that club committees do not understand their business as shownmen, says the London Times. Many golfers have a prejudice against this particular form of golf, amounting to a positive hatred, but it must be admitted that it is a question of taste whether or not a four-ball match is a satisfactory game for the players themselves. Whether it is satisfactory to the spectator is, however, far less doubtful; indeed, to any one who has ever watched a foursome between good players it is not doubtful at all.

Perhaps the best show as opposed to a match in a tournament that the writer remembers to have seen in the last few years was a 36-hole foursome played at Sheringham between Braid and Vardon on the one side and Taylor and Massey on the other; the play was followed with the greatest interest by a large crowd, all of whom, except those who had scarcely seen golf played before, appeared

to know at any particular point how the match stood. On the evening before this match the four players played a practice round in a four-ball match, and the contrast between these two days' play was remarkable. In the four-ball match, played at a tremendous pace, there was hardly ever time properly to watch one man play his stroke, because the eye was distracted by the sight of three more just about to play theirs.

Which side was winning or losing it was exceedingly difficult to tell, and the remarks heard among the onlookers showed that not one in 10 of them had the very dimmest idea on this not unimportant point.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"COPPELIA" PRODUCTION

The Boston opera ballet, Ettore Botazzini, ballet master, gave its first production of the two-act pantomime ballet "Coppelia" Tuesday evening under the musical direction of Wallace Goodrich. The work was in a double bill, with "Pagliacci," and after the usual manner of dancing performances when associated with operas, came last on the program. The chief artist was the one solo dancer whom the Boston opera boasts, Miss Dolores Galli; her associate in the duets was Mme. Paporelli, the ballet mistress of the company. These two were Swanilda and Frantz, village maid and village lad whose romance is disturbed by a coquette of wax and wood and cogs and springs. The character mime of the occasion was Mr. Botazzini, who impersonated the doll-maker, Coppélius. The sextet of dancers assisting Miss Galli in the raid on the automaton factory did not have the distinction of mention on the program. The artist who took the responsibility of looking a doll in a window to the keen-eyed of the inhabitants of that brown and yellow village, but a fairer Swanilda to Frantz, was Grace Parker. One baritone singer took part, but of course he did not use his voice. Mr. Pulcini. The great chorus of dancers that counts off for Alvin in the golden house the morning, noon, evening and midnight hours, and that invests Radames in the Temple of Vulcan with the command of armies, performed the large group numbers which the scenario of "Coppelia" calls for.

The main question about the production is not the same as it would be if it were the work of a Mordkin. A visiting company of dancers would have to prove itself the best in its line in order to be patronized. The Boston opera ballet, as yet only treated as a secondary feature of the company, is to be praised for any assertion it may make of itself, regardless of how well its work measures up to the standards of the imperial dancers of St. Petersburg or of the National opera dancers of Paris. The Boston public has been contented if its opera was meritorious on the singing side. If it could lure some of the best sopranos and tenors of Europe into its service, it has been willing to let the artists of the ballet stay at home. Nothing could be farther away from its ideas of operatic fitness than a company that sacrificed singing quality to dancing quality. To Bostonians, as to all Americans, opera is drama of voice, not of step.

Of the two products of the stage art, "Pagliacci" and "Coppelia," the one with a Canio and a Nedda in it is worth a hundred like that with a Frantz and a Swanilda. Both products are foreign anyway, and we happen to be more sensitive to the one that appeals to eye. It is useless for us to compare ourselves with the Parisians on these points. They would be quite happy with a performance of "Pagliacci" that gave them tenor and soprano singing of artists a long way below Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Melis in ability. But they would be very unhappy with a presentation of "Coppelia" that gave them no better dancing than the leaders of the Boston opera are capable of. The dances and pantomime of the Delibes work are to them an important means of self-expression; maintaining a high technique in their performance is a part of national pride with Frenchmen.

Mr. Botazzini was not asked to take the artistic responsibilities of the Boston opera ballet with the understanding that he must produce Mordkin results; of course not. He has no forces at his command with which he can be expected to furnish more pictures than are required to make the dramatic illusion of the repertory operas complete. To divert the guests of the inquisitor in the palace scene of "Gismonda" to give ritualistic solemnity to the hero's preparation for battle in the temple scene of "Aida," a ballet of some sort, if it be only a walking ballet and not, according to the best technique, a dancing one, is necessary. Mr. Botazzini this season, as Mme. Muschietto in the two

previous seasons, has met the demands effectively. The success of the ballet as a rule has been noteworthy in proportion as its work had definite relation to the plot of the opera. Most of the work it has done in connection with Italian opera has been pleasing. Its efforts to fill out the moments of diversion in French opera have never produced anything very closely resembling what the ballet of the Paris opera does.

The production of "Coppelia" was something quite outside the routine so far as its pantomime was concerned. Otherwise it was the same old Boston opera type of French dancing that we have seen in "Samson and Delilah," that is to say, not French dancing at all. And there again, the ballet master, given a definite dramatic power, solved it. For the story of Dr. Coppélius and the temporary havoc his dolls made with the romance of Swanilda and Frantz was admirably worked out by the principals, Mme. Paporelli and Miss Galli. The assistance given by those who took the parts in the automaton band in the second act was excellent. The stage management, on which the good effect of "Coppelia" so much depends, was of Mr. Menotti's best. The lighting of the scenes was most happily studied. Miss Galli has ready command of her technical resources, and while these do not seem by any means to be inexhaustible, they go a long way when used with the economy which this artist exercises. She gave to the fanciful character of the lass with a doll for a rival continuity of development and in all ways performed in the manner of a mime who has been thoroughly schooled. As a dancer she seldom makes any serious disputes with the laws of gravitation. She neither soars nor floats; and the breezes never catch her up and waft her, as they do Pavlova. She is always firmly in touch with the earth; but even so she is a graceful and a pleasing dancer.

"Pagliacci" had its first performance of the year on Tuesday evening with Mr. Moranzoni conducting. Mr. Zenatello drew his same vivid portrait of Canio that he has done to praise before. Mme. Melis showed herself a modern artist improving not only her own work, but that of the operatic art itself constantly. The cast was strong throughout, except in the part of Silvio, and that was of considerable interest vocally. Mr. Moranzoni had the musical direction of the piece. The parts were taken as follows:

Nedda.....Carmen Melis
Canio.....Giovanni Zenatello
Tonio.....Giovanni Polese
Silvio.....Gaston Barreau
Beppe.....Ernesto Giaccone

George Copeland, the pianist, goes on a tour to the West in January. His journey will be comprised in a triangle, the corners of which are Boston, Chicago and Washington. Debussy will be the composer mostly in evidence on his western programs, but Debussy, Mr. Copeland says, will not be the principal name on the program of his next home recital; for he does not care to be known as an artist who specializes in one style. On his return in February Mr. Copeland will give a concert of the French composer's works jointly with Mrs. Russell. The time and place of this event are not yet fixed. That concert given; he will be ready for his second recital, at which he expects to present some new Spanish works and pieces by Chopin and Mozart, but none by the composer whom he has won his chief praise hitherto for interpreting, Claude Debussy.

At the next Sunday night concert at the Boston Opera House the chief orchestral number will be Henry F. Gilbert's overture, "Comedy," played some time ago by the Boston Symphony orchestra with great success. Among the soloists will be Felix Fox, pianist, who will play Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" with orchestra, and Evelyn Scotney, who will be heard in the famous aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto," "Caro Nome," and also in the quartet from the same opera.

Following is the full program: Overture, "Comedy," Henry F. Gilbert, orchestra, conductor Wallace Goodrich; Hungarian Fantasy for piano and orchestra, Liszt, Felix Fox; aria, "Caro Nome," Verdi, Miss Evelyn Scotney; Conductor Arnaldo Conti; act IV, "Rigoletto" (in oratorio form), ending with quartet, Verdi, Melis, Scotney, Leveroni, MM. Ramella, Polesse, Silli; conductor Arnaldo Conti; "Cavalleria Rusticana" (in oratorio form), Mascagni, soloists, full chorus, orchestra and Conductor Roberto Moranzoni.

Arnaldo Conti will conduct at this week's Saturday night popular performance of "Lucia" in place of Roberto Moranzoni as previously announced.

YELLOWSTONE ELK SAID TO THRIVE

WASHINGTON—That the elk in Yellowstone park are thriving and doing as well if not better than in any other part of the country is the report made by Lieut.-Col. L. M. Brett in answer to inquiries made to the department of the interior.

The most conservative estimate places the number of elk in the park at 30,000. Recent investigation shows that the elk at Jackson Hole do not come from the park but are from the herds which spend part of the year in the high mountains east of the park.

SURVEYING NEW CAR LINE
PASCAGOULA, Miss.—The surveyors of the Mobile & West Shore Traction Company are rapidly pushing the work. Promoter H. N. Warren of Mobile says construction will begin about May 1.



OUR NEW SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

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This Company credits interest monthly on accounts of \$300 and over.

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NEW LOCATION, 33 STATE STREET

FREE LECTURES ANNOUNCED

Talks Coming on Travel and Poetry of the People
—New Books in Public Library

THE Thursday evening lecture at the Boston Public Library this week will be on foreign travel and will be given by Dr. H. H. Powers.

The Sunday afternoon lecture in the lecture hall at 2:30 p. m. will be on "The Poetry of the People with Illustrative Selections." I. "The Ballad, Old and New," by Horace G. Wadlin, librarian.

Among the new books received, "Miniature Masterpieces of Five Centuries," by Ernst Lemberger, is a delightful German publication with 75 color reproductions of portraits. As color prints they are quite remarkable giving the texture of the ivory and the quality of the brush work with great faithfulness.

The oldest example by Cranach (1513-1586) is a full length painting of a man with great attention paid to the texture of the fur on his cloak. This is followed by French, German, English and Italian examples by Fragonard, Isabey, Goussier, Robert Theer and others. An interesting group by Goussier (1868) shows the Empress Eugenie and the little Prince Louis crowning a bust of Napoleon III., with the hint of a rainbow of promise in the background.

A small painting of La Belle Ferroniere (nach Leonardo da Vinci) by Jacob Conrad Bodemer (1777-1824) is executed with great delicacy. A portrait of a young man with a red fur-bordered cloak thrown over one shoulder, by Andrew Robertson (1777-1845) is charming, and a portrait of a lady by Karl Joseph Alois Agricola (1667-1719) is of unusual interest. At the end of the book a list of 6000 miniature painters is given with dates and facts about them.

Still another delightful garden book is entitled "What England can Teach Us about Gardening," by Wilhelm Miller, and has 112 photographic plates and eight colored plates. Living out of doors, water gardens, wild gardening, wild gardening, rose gardens, English effects with alpine flowers, and lessons from English cottage gardens are some of the delightful chapters which make one long for a country place in which to try some of the interesting things outlined.

"Pleasant Art in Austria and Hungary" is edited by Charles Holme. The past art of the Austrian peasant is best seen in the museum at Vienna. Weaving, embroidery, lace, wood carving and inlaying, pottery, glass and metal work are all carried on extensively in the various villages today. A pronounced specialty of peasant art throughout the whole of Austria, but particularly marked among the Slav and Roumanian population, is the colored eggs decorated with mottoes and ornamental patterns.

Today the peasant and his work are taken seriously. Educated people have learnt something from the sobriety and restraint of peasant art. It teaches that art is not to be desired at any price, but only where it is prompted by a vital motive or some special occasion.

There are over 800 plates, showing all the varieties of work as well as interiors and costumes—some of them in color. There is a wealth of inspiration for the craftsman. One interesting feature of the traces it shows of Persian and Byzantine origin.

Two little books about old furniture are written by J. P. Blake and A. E. Reivers Hopkins. Volume one covers the period from Tudor to Stuart and volume two takes up the Queen Anne period. The chest or coffer was probably the first article of household furniture and its uses were manifold. It was a receptacle for clothes, linen and weapons, and was a depository for valuables before the days of banks.

When an iron ring was fastened to each end it could be slung on a pole between two poles and became a traveling trunk. It was used as a seat in very early times and came into use in England long before chairs. Finally it was used as a bed. The chair was a

luxury even as late as the time of Queen Elizabeth and of all articles of furniture presents the greatest variety.

Tables, bedsteads and cradles are all described and the carved waistcoats of the old manor houses. In Queen Anne's time furniture had become much more delicate and elaborate and the carving of Grinling Gibbon is some of the most wonderful ever executed. The oriental influence was felt also and Chinese lacquer was imitated.

Stories of German artists, by Prof. Hans W. Singer, has eight colored plates and 24 plain plates. In the chapter on "Early Masters of Cologne" a very charming "Madonna of the Rose Bower" by Stephen Lochner is shown, and another by Martin Schongauer shows the loving detail which these masters expended on the representation of birds and flowers.

A good deal of attention is devoted to Duerr, and the "little masters" and a chapter is given to the two Cranachs, and another to the two Holbeins. The wonderful Holbein portrait of Erasmus with the clear cut profile is shown. Adam Elsheimer, Raphael Mengs, Daniel Chodowiecki and Anton Graff are the other artists described in the book.

GOLD DREDGING RESULTS SHOW A GREAT GAIN

WASHINGTON—The recovery of placer gold by improved dredging methods has come to be an important factor in the total gold production of the country. California is the much largest producer by these methods.

In 1910 the total domestic production of gold by dredges was \$9,293,106, which was an increase of \$509,726 over the figures for 1909.

The production of California increased proportionately and was \$7,550,254, compared with \$7,382,950 in 1909; that of Alaska increased from \$424,993 in 1909 to \$800,000 in 1910; that of Colorado decreased from \$404,001 in 1909 to \$344,210 in 1910; and that of Montana increased from \$426,439 in 1909 to \$475,385 in 1910.

The output of Idaho and Oregon combined furnished the small remainder. There were 113 dredges in operation in the United States in 1910, of which 72 were in California, 18 in Alaska, 6 each in Colorado, Idaho and Oregon, and 5 in Montana.

The total production of gold from dredging in California to the end of 1910 has been \$40,318,775. Of the total gold output of California in 1910, the dredges supplied over 38 per cent; and of the total placer production they supplied 83 per cent.

JEWISH WOMEN QUIT COUNCIL

BALTIMORE—By a vote of 250 to 8 Baltimore section of the National Council of Jewish Women on Tuesday withdrew from the national body. The withdrawal expresses dissatisfaction with the administration of the national officers.

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All Varieties and Sizes
Extra Large Sizes Always in Stock
Designs and Colors
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Quiet colors and in good taste
Seasonable Imports from all parts of the East

Arthur Williams, Jr., & Co.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
42, 44 and 46 Franklin Street
Established 1874.

CAMBRIDGE COUNCIL OPENS THE WAY FOR NEW TECH BUILDINGS

Plans for \$2,000,000 Plant
Are to Be Pushed Now
That the Esplanade Site
Obstacle Is Removed

WILL HOUSE 2000

Plans for erecting and financing buildings to accommodate 2000 students are to be pushed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, following the action of the Cambridge city council Tuesday night in favoring the closing of Amherst street in that city, thus removing an obstacle to the new site. Eight hundred thousand square feet of buildings will be provided, it is said, at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, head of the institute, in speaking of council's action today, said: "There still remain some questions as to title on a few of the plots in the 50 acres, but we do not anticipate much trouble in this regard. There are other restrictions in regard to building, but here the questions rest with the Cambridge property owners."

"The engineering problem is the one we now have to deal with; that is, how we must arrange the buildings to accommodate the two thousand students we expect to have when first we open up the new buildings. It may be possible that this number will be increased as our plans advance, but at present 2000 is the number we are planning for."

"After we have determined upon what we desire, then and then alone will architects be consulted. It is hardly possible that this will be done before the spring is well along."

"About \$750,000 must be raised for the land alone. Already \$500,000 has been secured from Thomas Coleman duPont. Two or three millions more must be raised for developing the buildings. This does not mean, however, that it will be necessary for us to wait until the entire amount is received. The moving process can be undertaken gradually."

"Research work in technical chemistry and physical chemistry will most likely be the first given a place on the new site."

"Before we finally move to the Cambridge site it must be necessary to dispose of the present property on Trinity place. An offer has been made by the Park Square Trust, but that organization has been dissolved by the courts."

Everett A. Morse, former president of the Alumni Association and now on the executive committee of the school, is head of the alumni funds committee. He expects to have the financial campaign well under way in less than a month. Mr. Morse does not believe that the entire amount can be raised among the alumni, but he expects that the larger portion will come from this source.

Both branches of the Cambridge city council voted to accept the report of the committee on highways favoring the closing of Amherst street.

In the board of aldermen the vote showed only P. J. Curley opposed to the acceptance of the report. Reconsideration was moved, but was not carried.

In the common council Charles Gaffney said the committee had gone beyond the scope of its authority. He said the finance committee should pass on the question.

He said that there was too much exempted property already in the city, and that taxpayers were paying one third more than they otherwise should. He cited Waltham, Beverly and other cities where manufacturing industries had built up a city, and believed that Cambridge would benefit more from similar industries than by allowing Technology to settle there.

On a vote on concurring in the action of the aldermen in accepting the report, Messrs. Gaffney, Moran, Leahy, Magillahan, McElroy and O'Hara voted no. Reconsideration was moved by Councilman Norris and the vote was declared negative. The order now goes to Mayor Barry for approval.

Another statement issued by the institute says in part:

"The lot upon which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to build consists of 2,000,000 feet of land in Cambridge on the Charles river esplanade at the end of the Harvard bridge, leading from Boston."

"The property runs from the esplanade back to the Grand Junction railway. There will be afforded by this the opportunity for handling heavy pieces of machinery without difficulty or cartage. Much of the work lies in the testing of engines, which may be delivered here with greatest ease."

"The land is not only on the principal line of travel northward from Boston to Cambridge, but the new subway will touch the edge of the lot."

"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology proposes to erect buildings to the value of more than \$2,000,000, and will house here the finest technical plant for educational purposes in the entire country."

"The advantages to the city of Cambridge will be the rescuing of the border of the esplanade from unsightly factories, which have been the only development of it in all these years. It is expected that other institutions will locate here and that these will raise the quality of the surrounding territory so that it will be valuable for residential and other purposes."

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION EXHIBITS WORK DONE

WASHINGTON—In connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of its establishment the Carnegie Institution of Washington has had on public view for a week an exhibit of its work, the first which the general public has been invited to inspect. There are 10 departments in the institution, and each department is subdivided into divisions. The exhibit has dealt with all 10 of the main departments and with a number of the minor divisions as well, giving as a whole a comprehensive idea of what the institution is doing in the way of adding to the sum total of human knowledge.

The 10 departments, which are all administered from the headquarters of the institution in this city, are the following: Botanical research, with a desert laboratory at Tucson, Ariz.; economics; experimental evolution; historical research; marine biology, with a station on Loggerhead key, Dry Tortugas; meridian astronomy, the Wilson solar observatory, Pasadena, Cal.; for the study of nutrition, with a laboratory; terrestrial magnetism; geophysics, with a laboratory; zoology.

The principal feature of the exhibit was several large transparencies, illustrating various conditions and features of the surface and corona of the sun and also the surface of the moon. These transparencies have been made from photographs taken at the Mt. Wilson observatory with the 60-inch reflecting telescope at that place. Other transparencies show many of the various star groups, nebulae, Halley's comet and other celestial phenomena.

These photographs are unusually clear and sharply defined and the fact that they have been reproduced as transparencies makes it possible to light them up from the rear and in this way make them stand out with clearness.

Another feature of the exhibit was a model of the 100-inch reflecting telescope now being built for the Mt. Wilson observatory. It is believed that with this instrument, under favorable atmospheric conditions, results will be attained which until now have been only the dreams of astronomers. This new instrument will admit two and a half times as much light as the 60-inch reflector now in use.

As a part of the exhibit there were charts of the oceans, made by observers on board the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie. This yacht has already sailed 200,000 nautical miles. The observers on board this vessel have discovered that the ocean charts made by the United States are most nearly perfect of any in the world. The charts made by the English admiralty come next in order. Those of Germany are least accurate, some of them showing errors of as much as 12 degrees in the Indian ocean.

The exhibit of the botanical research illustrates some of the results obtained by this department of the Carnegie Institution. Experimental evolution is illustrated with colored photographs and charts which show how evolution brings about alterations in plant and animal life.

The publications of the institution already approach the dimensions of a small library and are being added to liberally every year. The first 10 years of the existence of the institution are said amply to justify the generosity of Mr. Carnegie and to give promise of such additions to the knowledge of the world as will greatly assist in the work of civilization in its more important aspects.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS MEET AT PURDUE IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—At the fifth annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, which met at Purdue University today and continues to Saturday, Louis P. Lochner, general secretary, read a report on the activities of the association for the year.

Since organization, the executive offices of the association have remained at the University of Wisconsin where the movement began. Plans have been formulated for an international students' conference at San Francisco during the Panama canal exposition in 1915.

"The personnel of the board was increased on May 9 by the addition of Prof. A. H. Lybier of Oberlin, when the amendment providing for the creation of another vice-presidency was declared passed," says Mr. Lochner's report.

"Four clubs were admitted into associate membership—California, Oregon, Ontario and Minnesota. The admission of the club at Ontario Agricultural College is especially auspicious. At this time, at which the most comprehensive plans are being made by the United States and her cousins to the north for celebrating the 100 years of uninterrupted friendship between them, it is but fit and proper that the students in the cosmopolitan clubs in both countries should join hands in one international federation."

"Through the efforts of Cornell and several Harvard members a splendid international student union has been organized at the University of Berlin, which bids fair to become an organization of tremendous possibilities."

"The cosmopolitan work in England seems likely to be pushed with new vigor as a result of a meeting between American and English cosmopolitans at the conclusion of the universal races congress. At the little gathering on July 29 were present American cosmopolitans from Michigan, Cornell and Wisconsin and an English cosmopolitan from Oxford; and there were also representatives of the Universities of London and Birmingham. The result was the informal organization of a central committee for the promotion of the cosmopolitan clubs, of which a Cornell alumnus is secretary and an Oxford alumnus treasurer."

REDISTRICTING
PLAN ADOPTED

By a vote of 15 to 3, with two members unrecorded, the legislative committee on congressional redistricting has adopted as its final report the tentative plan published in the newspapers last Saturday.

The plan gives the Democrats three sure districts in Boston and a chance in the Worcester district, now represented by a Democrat, and in the new Lynn-Lawrence district. The report will be presented to the incoming Legislature.

MILLIONS OF FISH EGGS TAKEN

REDDING, Cal.—Twenty-seven million salmon eggs were taken from streams by men of the United States fisheries during the season just closed. The take was: At Baird, McCloud river, 7,000,000; at Mill creek, near Tehama, 10,000,000; and at Battle creek, Tehama county, 10,000,000.

ART CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The conference by Francis Bullard on the exhibition of French portrait engravings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, announced for tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock is to be postponed until a date which is to be announced later.

F. A. GOODWIN IS INDORSED BY THE REPUBLICANS

Walter Ballantyne, Frank A. Goodwin and Thomas J. Kenny, candidates for the city council, and George E. Brock and Joseph Lee, candidates for the school board, were endorsed by the executive committee of the Republican city committee at a meeting held in the Tremont building last night. The voting was not unanimous, as Frederick G. Bauer of ward 23 refused to vote on any of the candidates. Several were opposed to Mr. Goodwin.

The names of John A. Coulthurst, the third candidate on the municipal league council slate, and of Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald for the school committee were not considered. Howard N. Legate of ward 21 brought forth a considerable protest because of his declaration that he would support Mr. Coulthurst despite the committee's action. Mr. Legate and Guy A. Ham of ward 20 spoke for the Citizens Municipal League and with Mr. Bauer urged against the organization committing itself and following the example of the Democratic leaders in making the city campaign a partisan affair.

Of the council candidates endorsed, Messrs. Ballantyne and Goodwin are Republicans and Mr. Kenny is a Democrat. Mr. Brock and Mr. Lee are both candidates for reelection endorsed by the Public School Association. Hyde Park was represented by W. E. Norwood, secretary of the town committee.

ATHLETIC FIELD FOR CITY SCHOOLS URGED BY MAYOR

A central athletic field for the use of the city public schools was advocated by Mayor Fitzgerald in an address at the annual banquet of the class of '03, Boston Latin school, at the Boston City Club Tuesday night.

The mayor said such a field had for a long time been one of his pet hobbies, and expressed the hope that he might obtain the cooperation of the captains of baseball and football teams of the Boston public schools.

"With the great intelligence of the Boston public and our enormous educational advantages," he added, "there is no reason why Boston should not grow enormously during the next 25 years, for it is a splendid city with unlimited commercial possibilities."

Arthur Taylor, retiring president of the class, presided and Joseph Wogan was elected president for the coming year. Arthur A. Andrews was elected permanent secretary-treasurer of the class.

HOLIDAY TREE FOR GIRLS AT DENISON HOUSE

As the first of a series of holiday entertainments to be given at Denison house between Dec. 25 and "Twelfth Night," Jan. 6, every afternoon, about 20 little girls were present at a tree party.

The tree was decorated after the medieval traditions, with candles, roses and lilies. On upper part were colored balls representing the sun, moon and planets. In the middle portion were representations of the animals and fruits of the earth, and at the base were grouped small colored figures.

The little girls sang carols and played games, under the leadership of Miss E. Mackintosh and the teachers. Miss Helena S. Dudley told the story of the tree. Each girl received a doll. Ten or twelve of the mothers of the children were present.

A mothers' party will be given this afternoon. There will be an entertainment. In the evening there will be a neighborhood party and tree.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LEXINGTON

These standing committees are to have charge of the activities of the Lexington Historical Society until next summer: Hancock Clarke house, Edward B. Bliss, Harry F. Fay, Mrs. Ellen B. Lane, John N. Morse and Mrs. Clarence E. Sprague; Munroe tavern, Harry F. Fay, Miss E. T. Thornton, James Phinney Munroe, Miss E. L. Shaw and Edward P. Bliss; on publications, Robert P. Clapp, Miss Mary E. Hudson, Irving P. Fox, Miss Mabel P. Cooke and the Rev. George Grey Ballard, Jr.; on library and exchange, Dr. Fred S. Piper, Miss Mary E. Hudson and Miss Helen E. Muzzey; on the 10th of April, Herbert G. Locke, William C. Hill and Capt. Charles G. Kaufmann; on investment, George O. Whiting, Alonzo E. Locke (president) and Robert P. Clapp; George O. Smith fund (to expend the income of), Robert P. Clapp, Albert S. Parsons, James Phinney Munroe, Dr. Fred S. Piper and George Walter Spaulding; on the publication of the history of Lexington, James Phinney Munroe, Miss Mary E. Hudson, John N. Morse, Albert S. Parsons, the Rev. Charles Francis Carter, Dr. Fred S. Piper and Miss Sarah E. Robinson. The next meeting of the society will be held in the Hancock Clarke house the second Tuesday in February.

WAKEFIELD

Pupils of the Franklin school who will have their names on the roll of honor for perfect attendance for the first term are: Grade 1, Richard Scanlon, Anna Ramsdell; 2, Mary Murphy, George Robbins, Dennis Sullivan; 3, Ruth Perkins, Margaret Keefe, Laura Marshall, Margaret Walsh, John Scanlon, Edna Ayacough, Alice Lally, Ernest Vinton, Fred Fober, Mabel Muse, Eugenia Ramsdell; 5, Frank Hanright, Nellie Anderson, Daniel Landers, Irene Olson, Una Chapelle, Henry Morgan; 6, Helen Ayacough, Margaret Duggan, Bertha Brown, Margaret Lally, Ethelind Brown, Evangeline Muse, Alice Heywood, Julia Long, Vera Sullivan, Frances Keefe; 7, Louise Horton, Arthur Hanright, Carroll Jacobs, Joseph Maher, Ruth Morgan; 8, Timothy Ingerton, Minnie Wilson, Gertrude McFadden, Susan Kimball, Joseph Fober, Isabelle Kimball.

HOLBROOK

Brookville grange, P. of H., has elected: Worthy master, Fred Gill; worthy overseer, Louis Leonard; lecturer, Mrs. Ida Gill; steward, James Stowers; assistant steward, Martin Harris; chaplain, the Rev. Edward H. Brewster; treasurer, J. C. Howard; secretary, Edna G. Bowen; gate-keeper, Sidney Wade; Ceres, Ada Soule; Pomona, Florence Nevins; Flora, Mrs. Wallace Austin; lady assistant steward, Elsie White; chorister, Mrs. Harry Ewell; executive committee, W. B. Emery (three years); directors, J. C. Howard, Sidney Wade, Peter L. Vincent, Ellis White, W. B. Emery, T. C. Hollis and E. E. Bowen.

NEWTON

The committee selected to arrange for the annual banquet of the Board of Trade to be held on the evening of Jan. 18 is: C. G. Whitney, George A. Clark, John H. Clarkson, Clarence F. French, John R. Hudson, James D. Kelley, W. H. Mahoney, Robert B. Somers, Daniel Tickton, Horace E. Wallis, Felix Russo, Frank H. Richardson, L. O. Dennison, Fred H. Kirwin, J. S. Kennedy, P. P. Adams, George I. Kelley, J. H. Lewis, J. R. Bickford, Chester E. Sawyer, Carl B. Horton.

STONEHAM

The Evangelical Sunday school has elected Elmer E. Newhall as superintendent and Charles E. Miller as assistant superintendent. Other new officers are: Secretary, Miss Frances Hewitt; treasurer and librarian, R. E. Arnold; birthday secretary, Miss Clair Cooley; superintendent cradle roll department, Mrs. L. B. Carr; superintendent home department, Miss Julia Davis; organist, C. A. Newhall.

BROOKLINE

The Brookline High School Club of Harvard College has elected the following officers who formerly attended the school: Harry Dunbar, president; Eric P. Stone, vice-president; Allan M. Hay, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple are entertaining at their home, "Clydehurst," Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jackson of London, Eng.

READING

J. F. Reynolds camp, Sons of Veterans, has chosen these officers who will be jointly installed with those of the auxiliary on Jan. 10: Commander, Stanley Nichols; senior vice-commander, Nelson R. Weston; junior vice-commander, Edwin Davis; secretary, Ernest E. Clapp; treasurer, James C. Nichols; camp council, Albert Sargent, John R. Bancroft, Alfred Oliver.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual reunion and election of officers of the High School Alumni Association will be held this evening. This evening the senior class of the high school will attend a performance of "Twelfth Night" in Boston.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of William McKinley camp, S. of V., will be held this evening and two candidates will be mustered in.

W. M. HILL PASSES AWAY

SALEM, Mass.—William Millett Hill, a former mayor of Salem, passed away at his home here today. He was city marshal of Salem for a number of years, had served in the city government, and was mayor of the city in 1883, 1884 and 1885. He was at one time grand master of the Massachusetts grand lodge of Odd Fellows. He leaves a wife.

EVERETT

Surveyors in charge of Christopher B. Harrison, city engineer, have been laying out the lines and grades for a new highway from Everett Springs to the Chelsea city line. As soon as this work is completed, the special committee appointed by the city to look after the building of this roadway will secure options, most of which have already been secured. Several owners of the land over which the roadway is to pass have offered to contribute the land needed by the city from their property. The Board of Trade is working with the commission to secure the roadway as it will open for development a large amount of mercantile property.

MEDFORD

The Medford Woman's Club meeting today is in charge of the dramatic committee and Mrs. Louise P. Sargent is the reader, giving selections from Maeterlinck's works.

Warren lodge, A. O. U. W., has elected: Master workman, William J. Fynes; foreman, Walter E. Fels; overseer, William F. C. Roeder; recorder, Edward H. Balcorn; financier, Wilber O. Higgins; treasurer, Herbert A. Reed; guide, H. J. Bjoranson; inside watchman, David Barker; outside watchman, Edgar A. Hall; trustee for three years, C. T. Baker; representative to grand lodge, George G. Colby; alternate, Edward H. Balcorn.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies Library Association holds its semi-monthly meeting in Jonathan Belcher hall this evening.

Blue Hill Temple, P. S., has elected: Past chief, Mrs. Annie Saunders; most excellent chief, Mrs. Edith Thompson; excellent senior, Mrs. Etta White; excellent junior, Mrs. Edith Champion; manager, Mrs. Gertrude Burrell; mistress of records and correspondence, Mrs. Eva Saunders; mistress of finance, Mrs. Martha B. Cartwright; protector of temple, Mrs. Annie Brondrean; guardian of temple, Mrs. Emma Robbins; representative to grand temple, Mrs. Eva Saunders; alternate, Mrs. Annie Allen.

MELROSE

A caucus of the new board of aldermen members will be held the latter part of this week to select a president and other officials. There are several candidates for the presidency, including J. Sidney Hitchins, William A. Carrie, Leslie F. Keene and Peter J. Lynch. They will renominate 'Clerk of Committees Victor C. Kirmes, City Treasurer William R. Lavender and City Auditor James W. Murray.

The annual reception of the Phi Theta Xi will be held in the City auditorium tonight. The matrons are Mrs. George Leonard Lawrence, Jr., and Mrs. Kenneth Downs.

HANSON

The officers of Hanson grange have been elected: Master, D. W. Gorham; overseer, Arthur H. Gadd; lecturer, Maud R. Estes; steward, W. H. Hayes; assistant steward, Steven Hyatt; chaplain, Emily S. Blount; treasurer, Dr. F. S. Thomas; secretary, Nan S. Harley; gatekeeper, Duncan McIntosh; Ceres, Blanche Yull; Pomona, Edna Barker; Flora, Elsie Oldridge; lady assistant steward, Emily Baker; executive committee for three years, Arthur C. Sampson. The installation will be held in January and will be public.

ARLINGTON

Francis Gould Woman's Relief Corps No. 43 has elected these officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. Catherine Finley; senior vice-president, Mrs. Minnie O. Eames; junior vice-president, Mrs. Harvey H. McLennan; treasurer, Mrs. Clara J. Smith; conductor, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart; guard, Mrs. N. R. Richards; delegates, Mary Durgin and Grace Whittier; alternates, Mrs. Clara J. Smith and Mrs. Henrietta Peppard. These officers will be installed in January at Grand Army hall.

MALDEN

Coach Charles F. Cuddy has appointed as track captains of the class teams: William Gleitsman '12, Herbert Kempton '13 and Harold Neil '14. Captains of the class basketball teams are: Osberg '12, Benoit '13, Fitzpatrick '14 and Foley '15.

At the meeting of the Congregational Men's Club Saturday night, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester will give an address on "The Fisheries Arbitration and the Peace Treaties."

BROCKTON

Mrs. Charles G. Prouse entertains the Woman's Club class in basketry today at her home on Belcher avenue.

A colonial banquet is being arranged by Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., for its fifteenth anniversary meeting Jan. 25. It will be served by the Pilgrim Daughters of the First Congregational church at the First church edifice.

QUINCY

Fore River lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., has elected: Noble grand, George S. Wilson; vice-grand, Hugh McLaughlin; grand master, William McLay; permanent secretary, George Pock; elective secretary, David Mofatt; treasurer, William Phillips; chaplain, John Barclay; guard, John Davidson; warden, James Petrie.

NEWTON

The Gamma Sigma Club of Newtonville is to hold its annual party at the Newton Club this evening. The matrons are to be: Mrs. Charles D. Meserve, Mrs. Warren R. Tapley and Mrs. Henry C. French.

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On Monday, Jan. 1

The Christian
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WILL PUBLISH AN

INDEX
For 1911

THIS Index will
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and by topic the

various items setting
forth the good news of
the world appearing in
The Christian Science
Monitor throughout the
past year. This will be
found useful by those
who wish a brief re-
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important events. The
Christian Science arti-
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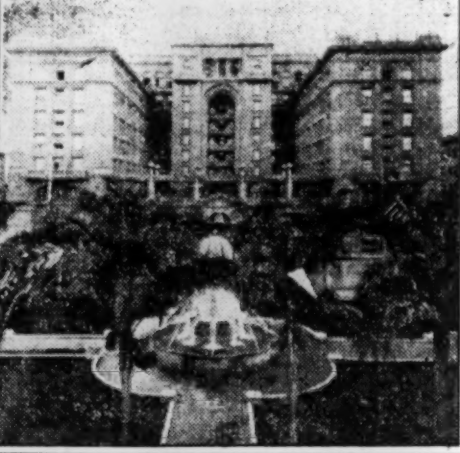
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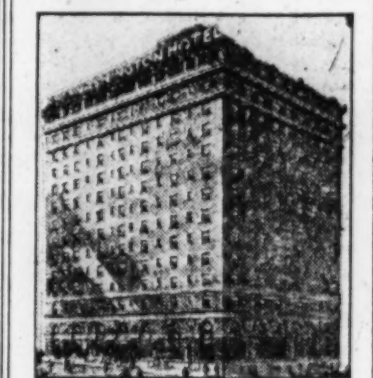
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FRENCH RIDING SCHOOL OF SAUMUR IS NURSERY OF THE ARMY'S CAVALRY

Military Officer Describes
Methods and Personnel of
Institution Which Has
Given His Country Fame

CONTROL IS TAUGHT

Military equitation in France, Germany and England will be taken up in a series of three articles written specially for *The Christian Science Monitor* by European experts on army horsemanship. The first of these, dealing with the French military riding school of Saumur, is published today.

Written specially for the Monitor by Lieutenant-Colonel Roussel of the French Army.

THE riding school of Saumur, which may be called the nursery of the French cavalry and the conservatoire of that style of horsemanship which is the glory of this branch of the army, was instituted in 1814 to replace that which Napoleon I. had founded in 1809 at Saint-Germain, and which itself succeeded to the Academie des Versailles, founded in 1660 by Louis XIV. in the royal stables of the chateau.

In its early days the Saumur school was nothing more than a sort of model riding school to which officers went to perfect themselves in the art of riding and to become familiar with that style of rational and practical horsemanship which the famous riding master de la Guerniere had substituted in the middle of the reign of Louis XV. for the much more complicated, rigid and confined style which had previously alone been in vogue.

Up to that time the aim had been to teach riders to acquire an erect position and firm seat in the saddle together with riding at a gallop, the canter of the saddle then in use being in fact so high as to prevent any suppleness or flexibility of the body; while with regard to the control of the horse the method taught went no further than the use of the curb and the primitive "saut entre piliers."

The first step M. de la Guerniere took was to change the old saddle for the flat and simple French saddle which is still in use today. He then directed his attention to eliminating all that was artificial in the old style of riding and exacting of his pupils that they should find their seat by means of balance and maintain a natural position of the body. Finally he simplified and at the same time extended the method of training the horse by the close study of the animal itself, by the use of the single rein and by natural auxiliary methods, which up to this time had been confined to the use of the leg and spur.

Changes in Methods
The pupils of the school of Saint-Germain and that of Saumur, thus accustomed to a practical style of riding, showed themselves on the various battle fields of Europe to be brave and hardy horsemen. In spite of this, however, M. de la Guerniere's method was soon after superseded by another, that of Boucher, who discounting the natural instincts of the horse, as he himself admitted, relied solely upon the direction of the rider himself. This reduced the animal to a sort of machine without initiative or will and ignored almost entirely its natural characteristics.

Boucher's system, which was carried to exaggeration by certain of its followers, gave bad results generally and it was definitely renounced in 1847 when a new director of the riding school, the Count d'Aure, was appointed with the idea of giving an impetus to the school that would make it more in keeping with the services required of that branch of the army intended primarily for the carrying out of vigorous and fearless enterprises. The effort was a success. Under his direction the school of Saumur became at once an academy where the best horsemanship was taught, as well as a trial ground where each one could exercise himself in endurance, fearlessness and in the various styles of riding of all countries. The new director's teaching was both simple and forcible. He exacted of his pupils a high tone of conduct and instilled into them primarily the habit of making use of their mounts at all times under whatever conditions and circumstances.

It was Count d'Aure who in 1850 organized the officers' races, which have proved so advantageous to the French cavalry; it was he also who first set forth the principle that a horseman should at all times have his every movement under absolute control; that the position of the head and neck of the horse should be always in perfect harmony with the position of the rider and finally that the rider's hand should be constantly in sympathetic touch with the mouth of his horse. These were principles of rigid exactness and absolute precision and which, moreover, no one before him had formulated.

The teaching of Count d'Aure has continued to be that of the Saumur school and has been worthily carried out by his successors. Thanks to his system the French charger when in good hands becomes capable of anything that the service of the army entails, while the horseman is trained to become not only



(Copyright by Photograph M. Branger. Topical Press)

French cavalry officer training at riding school of Saumur where endurance and fearlessness are taught

Personnel of School

At the present time the school of Saumur offers its pupils the threefold advantage of an equestrian, military and strategic education. It includes: (1) A section of "eleves-officiers" composed of a variable number of sub-officers admitted by competition and proposed for commissions. This course takes one year, after which the candidates are nominated to the grade of sub-lieutenant, with the exception of those who fail to pass the final examination. (2) A division of officers-eleves composed of sub-lieutenants coming from the special military school of St. Cyr and destined for the cavalry. They also remain at Saumur one year after which they are drafted into the various regiments. (3) A "section d'instruction" which includes lieutenants selected by their chief officers to enter for the full course of military and practical education for the purpose of enabling them later to become capable cavalry leaders. To these are added a few artillery lieutenants, for whom as for the others the course is one year. (4) A practical course taken by a certain number of superior officers also specially selected, who go to Saumur to supplement their military knowledge and to be initiated into the intense methods of the teaching which are carried out there to a very fine point. If we add to these four divisions a veterinary school, a farriery, a school of field telegraphy, one of special fencing for the perfecting of the use of cavalry arms and last of all a saddlery department, we gain some idea of the complete equipment of the institution.

The teaching staff, at the head of which is the commander-general of the school, is divided into two distinct parts, one which deals with general military questions and the other with those concerning riding strictly speaking, which includes a practical knowledge of horses. The first of these forms the "Cadre Bleu" and the second the "Cadre Noir," being distinguished thus according to the color of their uniforms. The latter group includes solely the riding masters of whom the chief holds the grade of a chief of squadron. These officers are the jealous and recognized custodians of those riding traditions which have given to the French school of riding its well-merited reputation, and constitute the honor and glory of all those who pass through this department of the school—as, for instance, Plotté, Bellegrade, Vaugeois, Courade and many others whose names have a legitimate renown all over the world, not only as great horsemen, but also as distinguished teachers. Those of the "Cadre Bleu" are equally noted.

The questions which concern the principles of war—tactics, strategy and military organizations—are treated at Saumur with a completeness and precision and in so practical a manner as to approach, even if not actually to realize, absolute perfection.

Three Classes of Horses

The stables of the school comprise three classes of horses. First there are the "chevaux d'armes" brought in by the officers and sub-officers from the various regiments to which they were formerly attached. These are used for the military exercises both inside and outside the school. Next come the "chevaux de manège," destined for riding work and for the special education whereby the rider acquires control of his horse. These are English pure-breds, Arabs or Anglo-Arabs. They are fine and of the highest quality and constitute the very best type of horses. These are trained for the most delicate and finished work, in fact for the perfection of fine horsemanship. Lastly are the "chevaux de carrière" for cross-country work and jumping. These are pure-breds and half-breds drawn from every part of France and enable the officers to become familiar with the different kinds of national breeds which are exclusively used for the school remounts.

The "chevaux de carrière" when they are pure bred furnish the racing cracks, while the best jumpers are taken from the half-breds. The "chevaux de manège" and the "chevaux de carrière" are the property of the school. They are purchased by the remount commission, who select the finest horses, which are sent direct to the school. Another commission presided over by the chief



(Copyright 1911)

Lt. COL. ROUSSET, FRENCH ARMY
Autographed specially for *The Christian Science Monitor*

riding master attends the principal markets and also makes purchases. The immense value that the riding school thus constituted possesses may thus be seen and as a matter of fact that of Saumur is second to none of those found in any of the military establishments of Europe. The horses thus acquired are taken into the school between the ages of from two to four or five years and without having received any previous training. This latter is carried out by the detached officers, who do the work under the direction of the riding school of their division. The manner in which they have succeeded, taking into consideration the diversity of conditions, is an unmistakable proof of their aptitude and capability as horsemen.

From this short account it may be seen that the school of Saumur, while being from the first primarily a cavalry school, is also a military school in the widest sense of the word. Without doubt the art of riding occupies there, as it should, a large if not the largest place, but it allies itself harmoniously to all that constitutes the practise of the profession of arms, as well as to the study of those great questions which underlie modern warfare from the point of view of preparation and execution.

Fearlessness Taught

The first step taken with the officers admitted to the school is to teach them to become fearless and bold riders, after which their general military education is carried to a very fine point so as to prepare them to fill every possible position of command. The interior work is reduced to the minimum even of that which seems absolutely necessary, but in the field, over large tracts of country of the most varied character, lessons of the most concrete and complete character, and which train at the same time both mind and body, are given.

It is the object of the school to make the rider so at ease on his mount as never to necessitate his thinking about it or, at any rate, being preoccupied with its conduct, for a chief, whether on horseback or on foot should have his wits always independent and his thinking capacity unfettered. This he will possess, except in proportion as he acquires, on the one hand, freedom of action, and is able to communicate, so to speak, mechanically his wishes to the horse that carries him, and, on the other, so close a familiarity with all questions of war as never to be taken back by any unforeseen occurrence.

It is this twofold aim, for such it actually is, which the school of Saumur has sought to realize with regard to its students and when one takes into consideration the brilliant place which French cavalry officers have held in all the competitions to which the courtesy of neighboring and friendly nations has at various times done them the honor to invite them; it may be said without misplaced pride that it has succeeded.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

ROBERT BURNS sets forth in his own convincing way what great advantages would accrue to us were we permitted to see ourselves as others see us. It so happens that but few men are so fortunate as to own that introspective self-sightedness. Perhaps we stand so close to ourselves that there is not sufficient perspective for us to see our own doings in their proper proportions. Time and distance are the qualities that determine the true size of things. A near-by lantern may temporarily obscure all the stars, but it is in no sense so great as the least of them. So while it is almost impossible for a man to see himself as others see him, there does exist a better chance of his seeing himself as he sees others.

As a matter of truth, to a wise man, all other men are as mirrors in which he sees himself more or less clearly reflected. He studies himself in the many duplicates of his own features which he sees on every hand. Whatever attributes are most admirable in the men with whom he meets, it is his privilege to imitate or improve upon and make all his own. Men are imitative creatures. "Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime." No man lives unto himself. When a candle can burn without shedding a light, then a man can live without exerting an influence. Every man is luminous or opaque; he either sheds light or else he casts a shadow. The building of an artistic house in any neighborhood is likely to influence for the better all the architecture of that vicinity that is planned thereafter.

In sailing out across uncharted seas beyond all known horizons, Columbus did much more than to discover a new world. By his example of bravery and determination he strengthened for all time the wills of all men to do brave and noble things. Elihu Burritt, at the age of 16, in his native village, New Britain, Conn., apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He had to work at the forge 10 or 12 hours a day; but while blowing the bellows, he would solve mentally difficult problems in arithmetic. It was this manner of utilizing his time that enabled him to master 18 languages and 32 dialects and to achieve a world-wide eminence as the "Learned Blacksmith." And all boys, to the present time, in looking upon his accomplishments, see within themselves possibilities that otherwise they might never have discerned. It is through studying others that we learn to know ourselves.

OBVIOUS
"I cannot quite say what he may be some day."
Said his papa, beginning to tire,
As he paced to and fro with his babe,
"But I know
He would make an efficient town crier."

EVERY ONE who gives the subject a deep thought knows that "time is money," or its full equivalent. All of which serves to make it quite obvious that a proper conservation of our time is a matter of highest importance. How shall we go about it to "save time"? And what shall we do with it when we have "saved" it? It would be a most difficult matter for us to determine how much time the world saves in traveling by lightning express trains, mile-a-minute automobiles and "ocean greyhounds" rather than by the slow-going stage coach and sailing vessel of our great-grandfathers' time. Then, too, think of the stupendous amount of time saved by our modern systems of communication!

A traveler asked of a negro: "How long will it take me to reach Knoxville?" The answer was: "Dat all depends on how yuh trable. Ef yuh go by ox team it 'ill take yuh all day; ef yuh go by de kyahs it 'ill take yuh a honb; ef yuh go by de telegraph, yuh's dar now!" We do even better than that nowadays, for by using the telephone we are "there and back" now.

ESSENTIAL
Yes, the part played by Hamlet is prominent, still,
Were it not for the role of his father we know
That for winning the praise of the public, the bill
Could never have even the shade of a show.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders
Maj. C. S. Ford, medical corps, will return to Columbus, O., and resume leave of absence. Capt. J. A. Wagner, Q. M., will visit the Columbia mills, Columbia, S. C., on official business.

Navy Orders
Lieutenant Commander H. C. Dinger, detached duty to Nebraska, to duty the North Carolina, Jan. 3, 1912.

Lieut. Commander A. G. Kavanagh, detached duty the Mississippi, Dec. 29, 1911, to duty the Connecticut as first lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Sticht, detached duty the North Carolina, to duty the Washington as executive.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, detached duty the Birmingham, to duty the Nebraska as first lieutenant.

Lieut. B. Barnett, detached duty the Rhode Island, to duty the Birmingham as navigator.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Goldman, to duty the Dixie as navigator, Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. G. Fuller, detached duty the Nebraska, to duty the Rhode Island.

Ensign A. A. Corwin, to duty the Minnesota, Dec. 30, 1911.

Ensign M. A. Leahy, detached duty the Marietta, to duty the Nashville.

Ensign W. B. Cohan, detached duty the Nashville, to duty the Rhode Island.

Passed Asst. Surgeon R. I. Longaugh, detached duty navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa, to duty New York, N. Y.

Asst. Surgeon J. B. Pollard, detached duty naval hospital, New York, to duty recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Chief Boatswain J. E. Cartwright, detached duty the Wabash, Jan. 2, 1912, to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Chief Carpenter R. H. Lake, detached duty navy yard, Washington, D. C., to duty connection fitting out the Wyoming and duty on board when placed in commission.

Paymaster's Clerk E. R. Von Pressig, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster's Clerk J. H. Drake, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty connection settlement of accounts general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Pattison, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived — Cyclops at Sewall point, Worden at New York, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Dale and Albany at Shanghai, Celtic at Boston, Raleigh at Bremerton, Utah and Florida at Galveston, Mont-

rey at Amoy, Supply at Guam, West Virginia and Glacier at Honolulu.

Sailed — Tecumseh from Norfolk for Washington, Anethusa from Norfolk for Charleston, Caesar from Lambert point for Portsmouth, N. H., Bainbridge from Fuchau for Shanghai.

Navy Notes
WASHINGTON — This special order was made public Tuesday by Rear Admiral R. E. Nicholson, chief of the bureau of navigation and acting secretary of the navy:

"Officers of the navy and marine corps on duty in the city of Washington and other officers who may be in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their respects to the President of the United States, shall assemble in special full dress uniform at the office of the secretary of the navy, navy department, at 35 minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning on Monday, Jan. 1, 1912, whence they will proceed to the White House."

CHEMISTS ELECT BOSTON MAN FOR HEAD OF SOCIETY

WASHINGTON — At the opening session of the forty-fifth meeting of the American Chemical Society, which is in session here, the following officers were elected: Arthur D. Little of Boston, president; Prof. S. W. Farr of Urbana, Ill., William H. Walker of Boston, W. L. Miller of Toronto and W. D. Higelow of Washington, councillors-at-large for three years.

ROAD TO SUSPEND AS FARE IS CUT

On the ground that the reduction of fares ordered by the supreme court last May will make the paying operation of the road an impossibility, the directors of the Dedham & Franklin Street Railway Company, which operates the trolley line between Dedham and Medfield, yesterday voted to suspend operations on Jan. 1. This will not affect the line running between Medfield and Franklin, which is operated by another company.

The line is 9½ miles long and is capitalized at \$75,000. Beside the trackage, the property consists of 13 cars, land and buildings, and is valued at approximately \$150,000.



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Sailings each Thursday and Saturday for Havana, connecting for interior points—Sancti Spiritus, Santiago, etc.—where rigorous southern winters are exchanged for wonderful Cuban climate.

Mexico

Sailings each Thursday for Vera Cruz, via Havana and Tampico, making connections for Mexico City and all points in the interior. Write for literature and particulars about rates and accommodations.

NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Office, Pier 14, E. R. R. Y.

DUTIES OF WAITER LACK THE CHARM OF VARIETY

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE have already written something about waiters, more especially, as the reader may remember, in connection with market restaurants. We do not think that this in any way covers the ground, as will be agreed when one contrasts the bold, free career of the waiter in market restaurants and places where congregate men in a hurry and careless of small things with his professional brother that does his work in clubs and some hotels. There is a world of difference between them, not so much perhaps in character as in the exigencies of their respective situations. It will be soon at once that it would not be held decorous for a waiter in a club or at Delmonico's, if he felt a little wearied to rest lightly upon the shoulder of him whom he served. We are not sure that any waiter would do this, but he that works in a market restaurant can solace himself with a little conversation, which is an approach to it. The waiter in more restrained and formal places may not do this, however he may feel that he would like a little relaxation from the cares of office. He must be mute, he must be nimble, he must see quickly and he must have no feelings in particular, either of fatigue or of reflection. No doubt those that have the benefit of the system think it a very good one, but then we shall not be real artists if we do not speculate on what the waiter may think.

If the reader will be good enough to surround himself with minors at his next meal, he will get a very pretty idea of the esthetic pleasure to be had from watching another eat. If he will be so obliging as to prolong his meal for three or four hours and to ask himself for a great number of different things and arise and help himself to them politely, he will gain some notion of the profession of a waiter. We are sure that the candid and observing reader would be the last one to argue that eating was a particularly engaging performance for the spectator and he will admit that beholding it might become after a while slightly monotonous.

If the reader take all these things into consideration he will see that the duties of a waiter lack some of the fascination of big game shooting. We do not at all seek to abolish that form of service known as waiting, because it is a necessity; we cannot all of us wait on ourselves any more than we can make our own clothes or cut our own hair. There are, to be sure, home-made clothes and home-made hair cutting, but they present such unpleasant pictures to us that we hasten to turn from them. In addition to this we think that a good waiter that is willing to do his work well is helping the world quite as much as any other man that works for his bread and is quite as important in his sphere. But we merely point these facts out in order that our readers and ourselves may take a just view of the waiter and his work, thereby making it possible to put one or two of those little amenities on the stage that so much help things to run smoothly.

The bass drum, cataclysmic form of excitement we do not much crave; Charles XII. of Sweden at times must have bored his subjects profoundly; excitement very often is melodrama, and interest is the true and actual comedy that runs through everything. Plenty of wholesome people resent excitement, but all men like to be interested, and it is in this matter of an interesting pursuit that some of us have an advantage of the waiter. Of course it may safely be taken for granted that a waiter that advanced upon one crying "Evoe," while he whirled himself rhythmically to the music of a pair of cymbals, preparatory to asking one whether he should bring boiled or mashed potatoes, would subject himself to merited reproach. This sort of thing is all right in the classic drama, but it would be extremely disturbing at 1 o'clock to a quiet man that had come in to luncheon after a morning's work over monolithic remains in western Yucatan. Personally, we believe that it would flutter even a stock broker. Yet if the waiter did this he would do it from a heart-prompting, the yearning for a little color and form in one's daily view, and so we must not be too hard on him.

It is an odd thing in an age of erupitive fellowship that we should sometimes forget that it is human beings and not figures that move about us, but we do nevertheless, and the less indignant our denials of this fact the better. Waiters are human beings, though one is tempted to doubt it when they bring soft-boiled eggs that hover characterless between meat and drink. Waiters see, hear, rejoice and grieve quite as much as we do, only in business hours they are not supposed to do so. It is the convention, and in most cases a good one, that we shall not hold familiar converse with them, one of the good reasons for it being that it would interfere with the work to have them talking. But the man that brought your chop may be thinking of his Betsy that's eight years old today and wishing that he were home with the missus and her. Betsy is a nice child, big of her years and very good-natured, a fact that we dare say her father contrasts with a somewhat capacious humor—you, reader, are never capacious. Betsy not only helps her mother a great deal and can buy a pound of steak with the smartest, but she also is making remarkable progress at the reader and is excellent at sums. Betsy's father is not only proud of her, but he is something better, he is fond of her and she of him, and we think that she is going to be a very fine girl all round. If these considerations occur to us, they must a good deal more to Betsy's father, so that if he do not hover over us like a lord chamberlain at a prince's first tooth, we must try to be patient.

One thing that may help to make us patient is the fact that waiters are very magnanimous, they never publish their recollections in "memoirs" or "leaves from diaries." If they did—! Is it possible that they keep diaries that are written up at night and kept from year to year, but that they themselves are so much astonished at their sum total that they nobly refuse the blandishments of eminent publishing houses? "Nov. 1. Mr. Jabbi had four pork chops for lunch. Mr. Dusenberry ate a quart and a half of oyster stew. Mr. Goslab kicked because there was a hole in his napkin. Captain Cuttle sent back his fish. That Mr. Gilledower will burst if he eats so much." Be thankful, reader, that waiters too have hearts and do not publish their highly interesting notes of the amiable peculiarities of those whom they serve. But waiters see their duty and do it; they understand that when a man is at meals he is not on parade unless when he is making an after-dinner speech, in which case he is treated with a good deal of toleration because everybody knows that he has not eaten.

Waiters must do their duty and so must we. One of men's duties that is not expressed in laws and is too broad to be held in statutes is that now and then they shall remind themselves of the partnership with each other. We have most of us hung up a bit of green stuff to mark a season when men do think of kind things and to mark another that speaks of a better year than the one about to close. We are none of us averse to being remembered at such a season and we shall be remembered after it if we bear in mind that waiters are by no means without a knowledge of the calendar.

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FRENCH RIDING SCHOOL OF SAUMUR IS NURSERY OF THE ARMY'S CAVALRY

Military Officer Describes
Methods and Personnel of
Institution Which Has
Given His Country Fame

CONTROL IS TAUGHT

Military equitation in France, Germany and England will be taken up in a series of three articles written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by European experts on army horsemanship. The first of these, dealing with the French military riding school of Saumur, is published today.

Written specially for the Monitor by Lieutenant-Colonel Roussel of the French Army.

THE riding school of Saumur, which may be called the nursery of the French cavalry and the conservatory of that style of horsemanship which is the glory of this branch of the army, was instituted in 1814 to replace that which Napoleon I. had founded in 1809 at Saint-Germain, and which itself succeeded to the Academie de Versailles, founded in 1660 by Louis XIV. in the royal stables of the chateau.

In its early days the Saumur school was nothing more than a sort of model riding school to which officers went to perfect themselves in the art of riding and to become familiar with that style of rational and practical horsemanship which the famous riding master de la Guerinere had substituted in the middle of the reign of Louis XV. for the much more complicated, rigid and confined style which had previously alone been in vogue.

Up to that time the aim had been to teach riders to acquire an erect position and firm seat in the saddle together with riding at a gallop, the cantle of the saddle then in use being in fact so high as to prevent any suppleness or flexibility of the body; while with regard to the control of the horse the method taught went no further than the use of the curb and the primitive "saut entre piliers."

The first step M. de la Guerinere took was to change the old saddle for the flat and simple French saddle which is still in use today. He then directed his attention to eliminating all that was artificial in the old style of riding and exacting of his pupils that they should find their seat by means of balance and maintain a natural position of the body. Finally he simplified and at the same time extended the method of training the horse by the close study of the animal itself, by the use of the single rein and by natural auxiliary methods, which up to this time had been confined to the use of the leg and spur.

Changes in Methods

The pupils of the school of Saint-Germain and that of Saumur, thus accustomed to a practical style of riding, showed themselves on the various battle fields of Europe to be brave and hardy horsemen. In spite of this, however, M. de la Guerinere's method was soon afterwards superseded by another, that of Boucher, who discounting the natural instincts of the horse, as he himself admitted, relied solely upon the direction of the rider himself. This reduced the animal to a sort of machine without initiative or will and ignored almost entirely its natural characteristics.

Boucher's system, which was carried to exaggeration by certain of its followers, gave bad results generally and it was definitely renounced in 1847 when a new director of the riding school, the Count d'Aure, was appointed with the idea of giving an impetus to the school that would make it more in keeping with the services required of that branch of the army intended primarily for the carrying out of vigorous and fearless enterprises. The effort was a success. Under his direction the school of Saumur became at once an academy where the best horsemanship was taught, as well as a trial ground where each one could exercise himself in endurance, fearlessness and in the various styles of riding of all countries. The new director's teaching was both simple and forcible. He exacted of his pupils a high tone of conduct and instilled into them primarily the habit of making use of their mounts at all times under whatever conditions and circumstances.

It was Count d'Aure who in 1850 organized the officers' races, which have proved so advantageous to the French cavalry; it was he also who first set forth the principle that a horseman should at all times have his every movement under absolute control; that the position of the head and neck of the horse should be always in perfect harmony with the position of the rider and finally that the rider's hand should be constantly in sympathetic touch with the mouth of his horse. These were principles of rigid exactness and absolute precision and which, moreover, no one before him had formulated.

The teaching of Count d'Aure has continued to be that of the Saumur school and has been worthily carried out by his successors. Thanks to his system the French charger when in good hands becomes capable of anything that the service of the army entails, while the horseman is trained to become not only



(Copyright by Photograph M. Branger. Topical Press)

French cavalry officer training at riding school of Saumur where endurance and fearlessness are taught

A finished rider with full control of his horse but also a fearless, vigorous and cool-headed soldier.

Personnel of School

At the present time the school of Saumur offers its pupils the threefold advantage of an equestrian, military and strategic education. It includes: (1) A section of "eleves-officiers" composed of a variable number of sub-officers admitted by competition and proposed for commissions. This course takes one year, after which the candidates are nominated to the grade of sub-lieutenant, with the exception of those who fail to pass the final examination. (2) A division of officers-élèves" composed of sub-lieutenants coming from the special military school of St. Cyr and destined for the cavalry. They also remain at Saumur one year after which they are drafted into the various regiments. (3) A "section d'instruction" which includes lieutenants selected by their chief officers to enter for the full course of military and practical education for the purpose of enabling them later to become capable cavalry leaders. To these are added a few artillery lieutenants, for whom as for the others the course is one year. (4) A practical course taken by a certain number of superior officers also specially selected, who go to Saumur to supplement their military knowledge and to be initiated into the intense methods of the teaching which are carried out there to a very fine point. If we add to these four divisions a veterinary school, a farriery, a school of field telegraphy, one of special fencing for the perfecting of the use of cavalry arms and last of all a saddlery department, we gain some idea of the complete equipment of the institution.

The teaching staff, at the head of which is the commander-general of the school, is divided into two distinct parts, one which deals with general military questions and the other with those concerning riding strictly speaking, which includes a practical knowledge of horses. The first of these forms the "Cadre Bleu" and the second the "Cadre Noir," being distinguished thus according to the color of their uniforms. The latter group includes solely the riding masters of whom the chief holds the grade of a chief of squadron. These officers are the jealous and recognized custodians of those riding traditions which have given to the French school of riding its well-merited reputation, and constitute the honor and glory of all those who pass through this department of the school—as, for instance, M. de la Guerinere, Vaucluse, Comte and many others whose names have a legitimate renown all over the world, not only as great horsemen, but also as distinguished teachers. Those of the "Cadre Bleu" are equally noted.

The questions which concern the principles of war—tactics, strategy and military organizations—are treated at Saumur with a completeness and precision and in so practical a manner as to approach, even if not actually to realize, absolute perfection.

Three Classes of Horses

The stables of the school comprise three classes of horses. First there are the "chevaux d'armes" brought in by the officers and sub-officers from the various regiments to which they were formerly attached. These are used for the military exercises both inside and outside the school. Next come the "chevaux de manège," destined for riding work and for the special education whereby the rider acquires control of his horse. These are English pure-breds, Arabs or Anglo-Arabs. They are fine and of the highest quality and constitute the very best type of horses. These are trained for the most delicate and finished work, in fact for the perfection of fine horsemanship. Lastly are the "chevaux de carrière" for cross-country work and jumping. These are pure-breds and half-breds drawn from every part of France and enable the officers to become familiar with the different kinds of national breeds which are exclusively used for the school remounts.

The "chevaux de carrière" when they are pure bred furnish the racing cracks, while the best jumpers are taken from the half-breds. The "chevaux de manège" and the "chevaux de carrière" are the property of the school. They are purchased by the remount commission, who select the finest horses, which are sent direct to the school. Another commission presided over by the chief



(Copyright 1911)

LT.-COL. ROUSSET, FRENCH ARMY
Autographed specially for The Christian Science Monitor

riding master attends the principal markets and also makes purchases. The immense value that the riding school thus constituted possesses may thus be seen and as a matter of fact that of Saumur is second to none of those found in any of the military establishments of Europe. The horses thus acquired are taken into the school between the ages of from two to four or five years and without having received any previous training. This latter is carried out by the detached officers, who do the work under the direction of the riding school of their division. The manner in which they have succeeded, taking into consideration the diversity of conditions, is an unmistakable proof of their aptitude and capability as horsemen.

From this short account it may be seen that the school of Saumur, while being from the first primarily a cavalry school, is also a military school in the widest sense of the word. Without doubt the art of riding occupies there, as it should, a large if not the largest place, but it allies itself harmoniously to all that constitutes the practice of the profession of arms, as well as to the study of those great questions which underlie modern warfare from the point of view of preparation and execution.

Fearlessness Taught

The first step taken with the officers admitted to the school is to teach them to become fearless and bold riders, after which their general military education is carried to a very fine point so as to prepare them to fill every possible position of command. The interior work is reduced to the minimum even of that which seems absolutely necessary, but in the field, over large tracts of country of the most varied character, lessons of the most concrete and complete character, and which train at the same time both mind and body, are given.

It is the object of the school to make the rider so at ease on his mount as never to necessitate his thinking about it or, at any rate, being preoccupied with its conduct, for a chief, whether on horseback or on foot should have his wit always independent and his thinking capacity unfettered. This he will possess, except in proportion as he acquires, on the one hand, freedom of action, and is able to communicate, so to speak, mechanically his wishes to the horse that carries him, and, on the other, so close a familiarity with all questions of war as never to be taken back by any unforeseen occurrence.

It is this twofold aim, for such it actually is, which the school of Saumur has sought to realize with regard to its students and when one takes into consideration the brilliant place which the French cavalry officers have held in all the competitions to which the courtesy of neighboring and friendly nations has at various times done them the honor to invite them; it may be said without misplaced pride that it has succeeded.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

ROBERT BURNS sets forth in his own convincing way what great advantages would accrue to us were we permitted to see ourselves as others see us. It so happens that but few men are so fortunate as to own that introspective self-sightedness. Perhaps we stand so close to ourselves that there is not sufficient perspective for us to see our own doings in their proper proportions. Time and distance are the qualities that determine the true size of things. A near-by lantern may temporarily obscure all the stars, but it is in no sense so great as the least of them. So while it is almost impossible for a man to see himself as others see him, there does exist a better chance of his seeing himself as he sees others.

As a matter of truth, to a wise man, all other men are as mirrors in which he sees himself more or less clearly reflected. He studies himself in the many duplicates of his own features which he sees on every hand. Whatever attributes are most admirable in the men with whom he meets, it is his privilege to imitate or improve upon and make all his own. Men are imitative creatures. "Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime." No man lives unto himself. When a candle can burn without shedding a light, then a man can live without exerting an influence. Every man is luminous or opaque; he either sheds light or else he casts a shadow. The building of an artistic house in any neighborhood is likely to influence for the better all the architecture of that vicinity that is planned thereafter.

In sailing out across uncharted seas beyond all known horizons, Columbus did much more than to discover a new world. By his example of bravery and determination he strengthened for all time the wills of all men to do brave and noble things. Elihu Burritt, at the age of 16, in his native village, New Britain, Conn., apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He had to work at the forge 10 or 12 hours a day; but while blowing the bellows, he would solve mentally difficult problems in arithmetic. It was this manner of utilizing his time that enabled him to master 18 languages and 32 dialects and to achieve a world-wide eminence as the "Learned Blacksmith." And all boys, to the present time, in looking upon his accomplishments, see within themselves possibilities that otherwise they might never have discerned. It is through studying others that we learn to know ourselves.

OBVIOUS

"I cannot quite say what he may be some day." Said his papa, beginning to tire, As he paced to and fro with his babe, "but I know He would make an efficient town crier."

EVERY ONE who gives the subject any deep thought knows that "time is money," or its full equivalent. All of which serves to make it quite obvious that a proper conservation of our time is a matter of highest importance. How shall we go about it to "save time"? And what shall we do with it when we have "saved" it? It would be a most difficult matter for us to determine how much time the world saves in traveling by lightning express trains, mile-a-minute automobiles and "ocean greyhounds," rather than by the slow-going stage coach and sailing vessel of our great-grandfathers' time. Then, too, think of the stupendous amount of time saved by our modern systems of communication! A traveler asked of a negro: "How long will it take me to reach Knoxville?" The answer was: "Dat all depends on how yuh trubble. Ef yuh go by ox team it 'll take yuh all day; ef yuh go by de kyahs it 'll take yuh a honh; ef yuh go by de telegraph, yuh's dar now!" We do even better than that nowadays, for by using the telephone we are "there and back" now.

In every line of human activity we are saving a great amount of time. This is the "press the button" age and everything is done for us. We are clipping off days, hours, minutes, seconds here, there and everywhere. But are we "saving" all this time? Now, by the aid of the telegraph and the modern printing press, a newspaper is placed in our hands that contains the doings of the whole world only a few hours after they have occurred. On the other hand, we are told that the average well-to-do man residing within easy reach of up-to-date newspapers usually average about 500 hours a year in perusing their columns. Whether much of this time is "saved" or wasted must depend upon the character of the newspaper one reads. Emerson asks what would be the result "if you should transfer the amount of your reading day by day from the newspaper to the standard authors?" If the newspaper were sensational, full of misstatements and of a questionable moral tone, the gain would be beyond computation. If the newspaper were clear, educative along lines of permanent worth this "saving" of time might prove a loss for the reason that the classics are things of yesterday, whereas the newspaper is history in the making, today. To "save" time it must be profitably employed.

ESSENTIAL

Yes, the part played by Hamlet is prominent, still. Were it not for the role of his father we know That for winning the praise of the public, the bill Could never have even the shade of a show.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. C. S. Ford, medical corps, will return to Columbus, O., and resume leave of absence. Capt. J. A. Wagner, Q. M., will visit the Columbia mills, Columbia, S. C., on official business.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander H. C. Dinger, detached duty the Nebraska, to duty the North Carolina, Jan. 3, 1912. Lieut.-Commander A. G. Kavanagh, detached duty the Mississippi, Dec. 29, 1911, to duty the Connecticut as first lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1912. Lieut.-Commander J. L. Sticht, detached duty the North Carolina, to duty the Washington as executive. Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, detached duty the Birmingham, to duty the Nebraska as first lieutenant. Lieut. B. Barnett, detached duty the Rhode Island, to duty the Birmingham as navigator. Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Goldman, to duty the Dixie as navigator, Jan. 1, 1912. Lieut. (junior grade) H. G. Fuller, detached duty the Nebraska, to duty the Rhode Island. Ensign A. A. Corwin, to duty the Minnesota, Dec. 30, 1911. Ensign M. A. Leahy, detached duty the Marietta, to duty the Nashville. Ensign W. B. Cothran, detached duty the Nashville, to duty the Rhode Island. Passed Asst. Surgeon R. L. Longaugh, detached duty navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa, to duty New York, N. Y. Asst. Surgeon J. B. Pollard, detached duty naval hospital, New York, to duty recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa. Chief Boatswain J. E. Cartwright, detached duty the Vabash, Jan. 2, 1912, to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I. Chief Carpenter R. H. Lake, detached duty navy yard, Washington, D. C., to duty connection fitting out the Wyoming and duty on board when placed in commission. Paymaster's Clerk E. R. Von Pressig, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D. C. Paymaster's Clerk J. H. Drake, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty connection settlement of accounts general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Pattison, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

CHEMISTS ELECT BOSTON MAN FOR HEAD OF SOCIETY

WASHINGTON—At the opening session of the forty-fifth meeting of the American Chemical Society, which is in session here, the following officers were elected: Arthur D. Little of Boston, president; Prof. S. W. Farr of Urbana, Ill., William H. Walker of Boston, W. L. Miller of Toronto and W. D. Bigelow of Washington, councillors-at-large for three years.

ROAD TO SUSPEND AS FARE IS CUT

On the ground that the reduction of fares ordered by the supreme court last May will make the paying operation of the road an impossibility, the directors of the Dedham & Franklin Street Railway Company, which operates the trolley line between Dedham and Medford, yesterday voted to suspend operations on Jan. 1. This will not affect the line running between Medford and Franklin, which is operated by another company. The line is 9 1/2 miles long and is capitalized at \$75,000. Beside the trackage, the property consists of 13 cars, land and buildings, and is valued at approximately \$150,000.

ITALY HONORS EDMUND BILLINGS

Edmund Billings of Boston, who had charge of the distribution of the \$50,000 relief fund sent from Massachusetts following the Messina earthquake, has been presented by the Italian government with a silver medal and diploma in recognition of his services.

Cruise to Porto Rico and Around

Plan to enjoy this wonderful trip to Porto Rico and around the island in service, connecting Nassau with Cuba and Mexico. Also semi-weekly service from New York to Havana, connecting for interior points—Lima, Pinar, Santiago, etc.—where rigorous southern winters are exchanged for wonderful Cuban climate.

Sixteen Days, \$110

The steamer in your hotel during the entire tour and the rate, \$110, covers every expense from New York to and around the island, touching at the principal ports and returning to New York. Send for illustrated booklets and further details.

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DUTIES OF WAITER LACK THE CHARM OF VARIETY

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE have already written something about waiters, more especially, as the reader may remember, in connection with market restaurants. We do not think that this in any way covers the ground, as will be agreed when one contrasts the bold, free career of the waiter in market restaurants and places where congregate men in a hurry and careless of small things with his professional brother that does his work in clubs and some hotels. There is a world of difference between them, not so much perhaps in character as in the exigencies of their respective situations. It will be seen at once that it would not be held decorous for a waiter in a club or at Delmonico's, if he felt a little wearied to rest lightly upon the shoulder of him whom he served. We are not sure that any waiter would do this, but he that works in a market restaurant can solace himself with a little conversation, which is an approach to it. The waiter in more restrained and formal places may not do this, however he may feel that he would like a little relaxation from the cares of office. He must be mute, he must be nimble, he must see quickly and he must have no feelings in particular, either of fatigue or of reflection. No doubt those that have the benefit of the system think it a very good one, but then we shall not be real artists if we do not speculate on what the waiter may think.

If the reader will be good enough to surround himself with minors at his next meal, he will get a very pretty idea of the esthetic pleasure to be had from watching another eat. If he will be so obliging as to prolong his meal for three or four hours and to ask himself for a great number of different things and arise and help himself to them politely, he will gain some notion of the profession of a waiter. We are sure that the candid and observing reader would be the last one to argue that eating was a particularly engaging performance for the spectator and he will admit that beholding it might become after a while slightly monotonous.

If the reader take all these things into consideration he will see that the duties of a waiter lack some of the fascination of big game shooting. We do not at all seek to abolish that form of service known as waiting, because it is a necessity; we cannot all of us wait on ourselves any more than we can make our own clothes or cut our own hair. There are, to be sure, home-made clothes and home-made hair cutting, but they present such unpleasant pictures to us that we hasten to turn from them. In addition to this we think that a good waiter that is willing to do his work well is helping the world quite as much as any other man that works for his bread and is quite as important in his sphere. But we merely point these facts out in order that our readers and ourselves may take a just view of the waiter and his work, thereby making it possible to put one or two of those little amenities on the stage that so much help things to run smoothly.

The bass drum, cataclysmic form of excitement we do not much crave; Charles XII. of Sweden at times must have bored his subjects profoundly; excitement very often is melodrama, while interest is the true and actual comedy that runs through everything. Plenty of wholesome people resent excitement, but all men like to be interested, and it is in this matter of an interesting pursuit that some of us have an advantage of the waiter. Of course it may safely be taken for granted that a waiter that advanced upon one crying "Evoe," while he whirled himself rhythmically to the music of a pair of cymbals, preparatory to asking one whether he should bring boiled or mashed potatoes, would subject himself to merited reproof. This sort of thing is all right in the classic drama, but it would be extremely disturbing at 1 o'clock to a quiet man that had come in to luncheon after a morning's work over monolithic remains in western Yucatan. Personally, we believe that it would flutter even a stock broker. Yet if the waiter did this he would do it from a heart-prompting, the yearning for a little color and form in one's daily view, and so we must not be too hard on him.

It is an odd thing in an age of eruptive fellowship that we should sometimes forget that it is human beings and not figures that move about us, but we do, nevertheless, and the less indignant our denials of this fact the better. Waiters are human beings, though one is tempted to doubt it when they bring soft-boiled eggs that have characterless faces that meat and drink. Waiters see, hear, rejoice and grieve quite as much as we do, only in business hours they are not supposed to do so. It is the convention, and in most cases a good one, that we shall not hold familiar converse with them, one of the good reasons for it being that it would interfere with the work to have them talking. But the man that brought your chop may be thinking of his Betsy that's eight years old today and wishing that he were home with the missus and her. Betsy is a nice child, big of her years and very good-natured, a fact that we dare say her father contrasts with a somewhat capacious humor—you, reader, are never captious. Betsy not only helps her mother a great deal and can buy a pound of steak with the smartest, but she also is making remarkable progress at the reader and is excellent at sums. Betsy's father is not only proud of her, but he is something better, he is fond of her and she of him, and we think that she is going to be a very fine girl all round. If these considerations occur to us, they must a good deal more to Betsy's father, so that if he do not hover over us like a lord chamberlain at a prince's first tooth, we must try to be patient.

One thing that may help to make us patient is the fact that waiters are very magnanimous, they never publish their recollections in "memoirs" or "leaves from diaries." If they did—! Is it possible that they do keep diaries that are written up at night and kept from year to year, but that they themselves are so much astonished at their sum total that they nobly refuse the blandishments of eminent publishing houses? "Nov. 1. Mr. Jabb had four pork chops for lunch. Mr. Dusenberry ate a quart and a half of oyster stew. Mr. Goslab kicked because there was a hole in his napkin. Captain Cottle sent back his fish. That Mr. Gilliflowler will burst if he eats so much." Be thankful, reader, that waiters too have hearts and do not publish their highly interesting notes of the amiable peculiarities of those whom they serve. But waiters see their duty and do it; they understand that when a man is at meals he is not on parade unless when he is making an after-dinner speech, in which case he is treated with a good deal of toleration because everybody knows that he has not eaten.

Waiters must do their duty and so must we. One of men's duties that is not expressed in laws and is too broad to be held in statutes is that now and then they shall remind themselves of the partnership with each other. We have most of us hung up a bit of green stuff to mark a season when men do think of kind things and to mark another that speaks of a better year than the one about to close. We are none of us averse to being remembered at such a season and we shall be remembered after it if we bear in mind that waiters are by no means without a knowledge of the calendar.

South America

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By the S.S. BLUECHER

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Ports of call: Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos, Bahia, (across the Andes), Punta Arenas (through the Straits of Magellan), Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para. Bridgetown, and a visit to the

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WARD'S

126 to 128, 57-59 Franklin St.

FEW POEMS, MUCH VERSE WRITTEN

Rhyming Common in New England's Beginnings—Forefathers' Song Cited in Series on Bay Colony's Part in Early American Literature

While the early years of roughing it developed little expression of real poetry among the New England settlers there was much spontaneous versifying. Sometimes the results were gloomy, but often they reflected brightness and a sense of humor. "The Forefathers' Song" is quoted as typical in the fourth paper on the part played by the Massachusetts Bay group in early American literature. The series is published on succeeding Wednesdays.

THE writing of the seventeenth century in New England was almost devoid of poetry, but of verse, mediocre and doggerel, there was no lack. An educated man in those days thought it almost obligatory to compose elegies and inscriptions at frequent intervals, and Latin verses at call, while the unlearned revelled in rhyming descriptions of the country and the more serious sort of ballad.

It was every man his own poet at that time, though nobody was enterprising enough to get out a vest pocket manual on the subject. Mather's "Magnalia" abounds in eulogies, he having a strong predilection in favor of preserving the worthy memory of his contemporaries, and having likewise preserved, with pious care, all stray effusions from other pens.

Governors Write Verse

We have seen specimens of Governor Bradford's verse, written toward the end of his career when the fashion was already flourishing; while he in turn was celebrated by Gov. Josiah Winslow. Usually these authors were not abashed to have their deeds known, nor were friends tempted to envy so widely diffused a gift. But occasionally the explorer in this field lights upon an anonymous piece of work. One of the more discussed of these is a bit of verse made as early as 1630, that has been called "New England Annoyances," from two lines used as a sort of motto.

New England's annoyances, you that would know them,
Pray ponder these verses which briefly doth show them.

A later title is that given above, "Our Forefathers' Song." There is no music to it, however. Instead of being sung, we can imagine it recited in many a plain living room, perhaps accompanied by the whirr of the spinning wheel or the crack of the fagot fire. One child would teach it to another, and like many a scrap of folklore it would come to be prized entirely apart from a question of intrinsic merit. In 1785 it was

taken down from the lips of a lady of 96 who had always known it verbally. Possibly it may once have been printed as a leaflet or tract, but this could not have been before 1640, the date of the first printing press in this country, and more probably it was first printed when the Massachusetts Historical Society published it in the third series of its collections.

The poem—by courtesy—is an interesting illustration of Pope's line, long passed into an adage, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," for though it starts out with a grim intention to relate the woes of the country, it gets but a short distance before rifts of sunshine break in upon the gloom, and these increase in brightness.

The first stanza and part of the second run along as follows:

The place where we live is a wilderness wood,
Where grass is much wanting that's fruitful and good;
And the northwest wind with violence blows
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose.

But when the spring comes we then take a hoe,
And make the ground ready to plant and to sow.

The second stanza opens with a hint of better things but relapses. The third is too good to be mutilated, so is given entire, annoyances and all.

And now our garments begin to grow thin,
And wool is much wanted to card and to spin;

If we can get a garment to cover without
Our other in-garments are clout upon clout.

Does everybody know that "clout" is Early English (Celtic) for "rag" and "patch"?

Cloven alle in Lyttel cloutes.
—Alliterative Poem, 1360.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet.

Observe then the optimistic philosophy of this:

Our clothes we brought with us are apt
To be torn.

They need to be clouted soon after they're worn.

But clouting our garments they hinder us
Nothing.

Clouts double are warmer than single whole clothing.

The fourth stanza glances off upon the subject of food:

If fresh meat be wanting to fill up our dish,
We have carrots and turnips as much as we wish;

And is there a mind for a delicate dish,
We repair to the clambanks and there we catch fish.

Instead of pottage and puddings and custards and pies,
Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies;

We have pumpkins at morning, and pumpkins at noon,
If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.

The fifth stanza is incomplete through a failure on the part of the reciter to recollect, and is omitted here. This leaves but one more to be considered. And in this last stanza the sun breaks through all clouds and shines upon New England. Here, instead of complaint we find a cheerful acceptance of the fact that agitation is clarifying in effect and a charity for those who could abide annoyances and are "going," somewhat contemptuous, it is true, is the comparison with the waste that gathers at the top of the boiling fluid, but it is easy to fancy the twinkling eye that went with it. As far as the mixture of metaphors is concerned American poetry has not, even yet, the right to throw many serious for such an offense, while the serious vein of the last four lines and their assertion of a "good land" are worthy of Mather himself.

Now while some are going, let others be coming.
For while liquor's boiling it must have a scumming;

But I will not blame them, for birds of a feather,
By seeking their fellows, are flocking together.

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HOW AMERICA LEARNS FROM PAST

Operation of Authority Vested in the People Discussed in Final Article of Series on Progress of Government

Establishment of greater liberty and the guarantee of precious rights which were lacking under governments set up earlier are dealt with in the following article on the constitution and laws of the United States of America. This is the final paper in a series on the development of government in various countries which has been published on succeeding Wednesdays.

THE United States contains a constantly decreasing percentage of people of English descent. But the form and character of the government were determined when the population was almost wholly British. In fact the constitution of the United States is an outgrowth of the British constitution. The American part of the British empire (south of the St. Lawrence) waged war against its own political mother rather than longer endure the errors to which the colonial Americans were wide awake, but which were regarded by the British government of that day as not only proper but essential to good government and the world's welfare.

Lord Cornwallis represented the claim of right to rule, by a law of inheritance, over people near and far. George Washington represented the right of man, here and now, to be sovereign in his own affairs. Therefore, when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington at Yorktown in Virginia, on Oct. 9, 1781, it was the disarming of the claim of hereditary right to rule, in the face of the invincible representative of the true idea of government. Complete self-government was thus secured for the people on the Atlantic seaboard of North America, between Maine and Georgia. Ten years of this dearly bought freedom sufficed for creating the United States of America in its present form. This national ship

of state was launched in 1789, without a single hereditary office holder.

This freed the present from the shackles forged in the political workshop of the past. But the past had another way of fastening its grip on the present: namely, arraying falsities in the garments of religion and imposing this religion on the people by act of Parliament. With a single sentence of their declaration of independence our forefathers freed themselves from this also. For they provided in the very law of the new nation's being that it should pass no law to establish any religion, or to prevent any religion from establishing itself.

Republics Building

Beside these great and fundamental reforms several other political errors were destroyed at the very inception of the United States government. Specific provision was made for amending the laws and also the constitution of the United States in every particular except one: namely, the provision for equal representation of every constituent state in the Senate of the United States. This provision can be changed only by consent of all the states, and it practically perpetuates the Senate, as a permanent part of our national structure, and without reasonable probability of substantial change, either in the number of its members, or in its authority. The British constitution on the contrary, has no suitable provision for the alteration of its structure. A proposal to do away with the hereditary rights of the Lords would have to meet with their approval. A proposal to do away with the King's hereditary prerogative would have to receive his sanction.

The British Parliament possessed, and sometimes exercised, the legal right to pass a bill declaring this or that person guilty of some grave offense, this bill resulting in confiscation of the person's property, as well as personal punishment, either of banishment from the realm, or even to that country from

whose bourne no traveler was supposed to return. Bills were sometimes passed declaring certain acts unlawful and providing that persons who did these things before they were forbidden by law would nevertheless be guilty.

Rights Preserved

In the very act of its creation, the United States government was forbidden to pass any such laws. There can be no voting into exile or punishment here, as was done in Athens and London. A citizen can be voted into or out of office, but when it comes to a question of guilt, he has the right to a judicial trial, by a jury of his peers, in the neighborhood where the offense is said to have been committed. The witnesses against him must confront him face to face. The accused has the right to require the government to compel witnesses to attend and testify if they know facts in favor of his acquittal. And he has a right to the benefit of counsel to insure the full exercise of all his rights of a citizen. Indeed, it may be safely said that lawmakers in America are limited to the ascertainment and declaration of some rule or principle as the law, universally applicable, so that every person who violates it can be condemned after a judicial hearing, and no person can be condemned without such a hearing.

So that the United States of America is a government where sovereign power is vested in the people, not in the head of the state. The sovereign power must not be exercised arbitrarily against particular persons, but according to a previously declared principle, applicable to all.

Suitable provision is made for amending any law as soon as it is found to be erroneous. Ample guarantees of personal political and religious liberty are provided. Indeed, we see in the United States an exact opposite to the monstrosity, disclosed in the book of Esther,

NEWSBOY WINS A SCHOLARSHIP

Following closely upon the awarding last week of the Newsboys' Harvard scholarship to Nathan Levy of the South End, came the announcement yesterday that Benjamin Askenazy of 20 Rose street had been awarded the newsboys' scholarship to the Berkeley preparatory school.

Askenazy is a graduate of the Brimmer school and has been a student at English high school. He intends to enter Harvard.

WAKEFIELD LODGE ELECTS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At its meeting Tuesday night, Crystal lodge, A. O. U. W. elected these officers: Master workman, Joseph D. Alden; past master workman, C. W. Stevens; foreman, William J. Mayne; overseer, Valentine A. Norton; inside watchman, Percy C. Sweetser; outside watchman, William Baldwin; guide, Clarence A. Gould; recorder, William S. Stevens; financier, George H. Scovell; treasurer, George E. Zwicker; trustee, W. C. Mackay; representatives to grand lodge, C. W. Stevens and N. E. Cutler.

and considered by the Persians of 25 centuries ago as the acme of excellence.

Nevertheless, the question raised by Vashti regarding the rights of women is still unsettled. All officers of state are elected by the people or are appointed by those who are elected by the people, and full rights of suffrage can be exercised in any part of our vast continental possessions; as fully on the summit of the Rocky mountains as in the heart of the great centers of population.

It is evident, therefore, that when this ship of state set sail at New York city on April 30, 1789, by the inauguration of George Washington as first President, the curtain rose on an important act in the drama of human government. Was that the first scene in the last act of this age-long tragedy, that must continue until there are no longer any advocates or doers of iniquity?

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the report of the railway securities commission which President Taft recently sent to Congress.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—It is to be hoped that sincere progressives will follow the example of President Taft in "heartily concurring" in the recommendations of the railroad securities commission, "cautious and moderate as these are. What the commission advises is full publicity for railroad security issues. Such publicity would prevent fraud, enlighten the investing public and protect the railroads that are desirous of maintaining good service or improving it. Physical valuation is approved by the commission in certain cases, but we are explicitly warned not to build

DUTCH-APPEARING CANVEY ISLAND IS QUAIN AND ATTRACTIVE SPOT

History of Odd Settlement in Thames Below London Goes Back to Period Prior to Norman Conquest

DIVIDED BY DIKES

(Special to the Monitor)

To lovers of peace and quietude few places afford more attractions in this way than Canvey island, Essex county, England. It is unique, in that it possesses a charm quite unlike that of other quaint and unfrequented spots. On landing, one is surprised at the utter desolation of this little place and also by its strange and somewhat un-English appearance. It is beautiful, yet it has the effect of upsetting all one's preconceived ideas of the beautiful in scenery. Not a tree or hill is to be seen and the fields which stretch away in the distance have no hedges nor even stone walls to break their monotony. It is true they are divided by dikes, but these in a bird's-eye view look like thin black lines, until finally they disappear into the vastness of space.

The landing on Canvey is accomplished by ferry from Benfleet or when the tide is out by large flat stepping stones. Awaiting the visitor at this point stand two or three small tumble-down traps drawn by ponies whose one desire appears to be to take life leisurely, and driven by men who apparently share their sentiments. It is as well, however, mounting one of these happy-go-lucky little vehicles, for the traveler to cast a hasty glance over the wheels, for it is not an unheard-of occurrence for one of them to leave its natural habitation and seek fortune further afield.

The driver may condescend to give you and your friend a seat beside him, and it is not unlikely that he will address you in an offhand way with "Look 'ere, little un, you can sit next ter me, there's plenty o' room for the likes of yer." And to your friend: "Now then, Missie, up yer gets." If you accept the invitation you, your friend and the Canvey driver will be the best of company to the end of the journey.

To those who have ears to hear, and eyes to see and an insatiable curiosity to be satisfied, much may be learnt of this island from him during a drive to the village, or to the quaint old Elizabethan hostelry called the Lobster Smack.

Situated about 30 miles from London in the estuary of the Thames, its length being seven miles, breadth four, and circumference 25, Canvey island contains some 9000 acres of marshland devoted largely to the grazing of sheep and cattle. The history of this island is one of great antiquity, going back as it does to a period considerably prior to that of the Norman conquest, and, although mixed up with the historical facts are to be found much that is only legend and folk-lore, there is not the least doubt that Canvey and its surrounding country has played a part of no mean importance in the making of a bygone age. Owing to the wilful destruction of certain records by Henry VIII, and the iconoclasm of Oliver Cromwell's men, much that would doubtless have been noteworthy and of historical value has been lost.

Landing Place for Vikings

The earliest mention of Canvey island is to be found in Ptolemy's "Geographike Huphegesis." It went through wild times in the ninth century when it became the landing place for Danish pirates or vikings, who continued their depredations in that part of the coast of Essex until William the Conqueror came to England. The Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart periods saw Canvey in the height of its prosperity, it being by that time famous for its wool fair, agricultural products, fisheries, butter and cheese, and also for a type of sheep distinguished for the length and fine quality of their wool.

During the reign of Charles I, a proposal was made by a wealthy Dutchman of London, named Joas Croomphover, to Sir Henry Appleton, a Canvey island landowner, to reclaim and drain that portion of the island which was, owing to the combined force of the North sea and the river Thames, fast becoming submerged. He undertook to finance the scheme on condition that when it was finished he should be paid a tax on every third acre of the land. This the islanders agreed to do, and the work of reclamation was forthwith put into the hands of the famous Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden. It is interesting to know that even now a tax is paid to the Dutch on every third acre of Canvey. With Vermuyden came 200 or 300 Dutchmen, all experts in the art of reclaiming and draining land, and on the completion of their work they decided to make the island their home.

These were the circumstances which turned the tide in the affairs of Canvey, and it was not long before the island became a flourishing Dutch colony, its new inhabitants engaging themselves in such pursuits as fishing, farming and even smuggling. A Dutch church was built. Prior to this the nearest church for the Canveyites had been at South Benfleet, a couple of miles distant, and so a petition was made to the Dutch by the people on the island for the use of their church in bad weather. Their request not being granted, much bitterness and resentment ensued and on Whit Monday, 1656, a hand-to-hand fight for the keys of the church took place which culminated in the defeat of the people of Canvey, the Dutch being left masters of the situation. This episode was the



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

The thatched village pump, Canvey island, which is surrounded by pretty little shops and cottages.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

"The Lobster Smack," a quaint Elizabethan hostelry, which is one of the sights of Canvey

means of planting Dutch authority on a firmer basis and Canvey became in every sense of the word a Dutch settlement.

Island Still Dutch

The island still retains much that is Dutch in character, although the Dutch people began to desert it in 1704, and in it are to be found one or two of the original round thatched cottages. A thatched pump in the center of the village is surrounded by pretty little shops and cottages, giving to the whole a most quaint and picturesque effect. Its days of prosperity, which seemed but a few years ago to be fast dying out, are now being rekindled into flame by the present-day enthusiasm for unearthing and modernizing places which have long since been buried under the debris of their past and half forgotten achievements.

From all one hears, great things are in the future to be done on Canvey island—the ancient ferry boat is to be superseded by a bridge across the river, houses with the most approved modern equipments are to be built, places of amusement are to be erected; in fact, the island is to be turned into nothing more nor less than a popular seaside resort. From all one sees at present, however, not much has as yet been accomplished in that direction, and the lovers of this little place fervently hope that its quaint beauty, the peace and quietude of its green pastures and still waters may long remain undisturbed by such unwelcome changes.

HYDE SEEKS NEW TRIAL PLACE; CALLS PUBLIC HOSTILE

NEW YORK — John B. Stanchfield, counsel for former City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, under indictment for bribery in connection with the Carnegie Trust Company, has served upon District Attorney Charles S. Whitman notice of a motion for change of venue, on the ground that his client cannot get a fair trial either in this county or in Kings. Accompanying the notice is an affidavit from Mr. Hyde and another one from Israel Tilden, Jr., a law student, who sets forth that he has made a canvass of New York county residents and finds that the public mind is inflamed against Mr. Hyde. This is the first time in the history of this state that such a canvass of men eligible for jury service has been made.

B. & M. GIVES BIG COAL CONTRACT

BRISTOL, Va.—The largest coal contract ever awarded an operator in the Virginia field has been given the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company by the Boston & Maine railroad. It is for five years, and involves nearly \$10,000,000. This road will receive from the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company at its tracks in Boston between 60 and 70 carloads a day during the life of the contract. It is stated the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company will make important extensions in view of its large contracts.

PRINCETON MAKES STUDENT RECORD

PRINCETON, N. J. The present enrollment of Princeton is greater than at any other time in its history. The total registration is 1543, in comparison with 1442 last year.

The biggest gains are to be found in the senior and freshman classes. The graduate school shows a gain of only three students. The senior class has an enrollment of 312, in comparison with 296 of last year, while the freshmen show a gain of 55 men. The 1915 class is the largest that ever entered Princeton, having an official total of 393 members.

New York still heads the list in number of students at Princeton, while Pennsylvania has regained her old position, second place. Every state is represented by at least one student, and there are students here from 11 foreign countries.

CHOSEN ARCHITECT FOR CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—L. Bayler Pendleton of St. Louis, who was architect in charge of the division of exhibits at the world's fair, has been appointed by the state capital commission as advisory architect and will serve in that capacity until the permanent architect, who will have charge of the design of the new \$2,000,000 capitol, is selected.

Mr. Pendleton has been engaged in architectural work for eight years. He was recommended by Judge Taylor, who was director of works of the Louisiana purchase exposition, and by other men prominent in his profession. He will receive \$2500 for his services.

WOMEN VOTERS OUTNUMBER MEN

LOS ANGELES—A census made by the Women's Progressive League of this city shows there are 67,040 women eligible to vote in California, as against 58,300 men who were registered at the October election.

The women politicians are delighted to learn that the women's vote already outnumbers the men's vote and are hinting that they can from now on control the politics of the state.

TRYING TO PASS TAMMANY CODE

NEW YORK—Tammany aldermen will try to pass on Friday the building code which was drawn by Alderman Kennedy, who represents Charles F. Murphy's district. On Jan. 1 Tammany loses control of the board, and if there had been enough of the Tammany members and their allies present on Tuesday the code would have been forced through. It was decided to hold a special meeting on Friday for the purpose.

MR. WEEKS NOT TO ACCEPT

WASHINGTON—Representative Weeks will not accept reelection as vice-chairman of the Republican congressional committee. He announced definitely on Tuesday that he would retire in favor of Representative Fairchild of New York, who is looked upon as a sure successor to Mr. Weeks.

FOR WOMEN and the HOME

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DOVER SAFETY ASH BARREL
BUILT TO BANG ABOUT
The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT
Patented May 28, 1903.



The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

If you want the "SAFETY" BEST ask for the "SAFETY" Manufactured by the Originators of the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For sale by HOPKINSON & HOLDEN, 15 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston, Mass.

NEWS BRIEFS

COLLEGE TO BE READY IN 1913
BATON ROUGE, La.—It will be September, 1913, before the Peabody Teachers College building is completed at the State University. The funds for the erection of this building, to the amount of \$40,000, have been donated by the Peabody educational fund, on the condition that the building erected with the \$40,000 be used as a training college for teachers, and that the State University have an appropriation of \$10,000 a year to maintain the college.

ADOPT COMMISSION RULE

GULFPORT, Miss.—An election two years ago for the establishment of a commission form of government was defeated, the majority being adverse to concentration of power. The second election, which occurred recently, in which the initiative was taken by some of the leading taxpayers and business men of the city, resulted as follows: For 296, against 131.

PUT NEW CARS IN SERVICE

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—The first of the half dozen new cars for the Maysville Street Railway & Transfer Company have been put into service. The new cars are fitted with electric heaters, lights and push buttons, with the lever system of registering number of passengers and ringing up fares.

ACTIVITY IN CANE FIELD

MORGAN CITY, La.—General activity in the cane fields in this section was pronounced recently, due to the fact that additional labor has been put into the fields windrowing cane that remains. One large planting firm is at present windrowing nearly 8000 acres.

EDUCATORS FOR ATLANTA, GA

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—H. E. Bierly of this city, secretary, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Education in the South, to be held in Atlanta today, tomorrow and Friday.

INCREASE IN NEW BUILDINGS

ROANOKE, Va.—The year 1911 will surpass all previous years in the number and value of building permits issued from the office of the city engineer. Up to Dec. 1, 567 permits have been issued, amounting to \$1,472,250.

CUT SAFETY DIRECTOR'S SALARY

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Council committee of the whole, at a recent session reduced the salary of the safety director from \$2000 a year to \$1500 and his bond from \$25,000 to \$10,000.

OIL MEN MEET IN JUNE 1912

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The National Oil Mill Superintendents Association will hold the 1912 convention in Memphis June 12-14.

DRAWING PLANS FOR OIL MILL

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Plans are being drawn for a cotton oil mill to replace the plant of the Tennessee Cotton Oil Company recently destroyed in Trenton.

N. Y. TRACTION RECORD BROKEN

NEW YORK—On the six week days of last week the Interborough carried on its elevated and subway lines a total of 11,950,282 passengers. This beat all records for any six days in the history of the company, not excepting the days of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, when the city was full of strangers.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, called attention to the lack of serious interference with the train movement last week. He declared that this was due to cooperation of the public with the employees of the company, who on their part had performed their duties with great efficiency.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CECILIAN PLAYER . . . \$75.00
with standard metal music roll, tracker board with mahogany bench and 20 rolls of music. Original price \$250.00. Special Clearance Price \$75.00.

MAHOGANY PIANOLA . . . \$60.00
with 40 music rolls. Original price \$250. Special Clearance Price \$60.00.

MAHOGANY ANGELUS PLAYER \$75.00
with special set of organ reeds and bench with 20 rolls of music. Original price \$250. Special Clearance Price \$75.00.

Henry F. Miller Square Piano \$25.00.

Tel-Electric Co.
105 HOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SAVE 33 1/3 %
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coil combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

THE TER-MIN EXIGENCIES CO
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.

New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquettes.

Electric Toaster a Household Necessity

There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as RADIATORS, H E A T I N G P A I R S, FLAT-IRONS, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET.

UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers does no harm to an Udnit Shine
The Shoe Polish Powder, UDNIT, will not DRY or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR in coating last 1 to 2 weeks of use. Ladies, gents, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE, WON'T SMIT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package equals ten 10c bottles. Price 25c. Box 911.

CHAS. FRENCH FERRY, BANGOR, ME.

Protect the Top of Your Dining Table

from the heat by using a
Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover
Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable edges; also extra leaves of same material.

TURNER ASBESTOS CO.,
251 Causeway Street, BOSTON

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

Robinson's Infants' Folding Bath Tub

Soft and pliable. No stooping to give baby a bath. Made of gray and white rubber, on wood frame. Weighs 6 lbs. Also make adult size. Write for circular.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 733 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.

Monograms and Society Emblems

Manufactured by the Monogram Man **JOHN A. BALMAIN**, 21 Bromfield St., BOSTON. Send for catalog.

CLEANING

Woods called for and delivered.
The Sturtevant Shop
4016 Evanston Ave. CHICAGO
Tel. Edgewater 1432.

TOILET ARTICLES

Perfumes, Military, Tooth and Nail Brushes
THE VELKE COMPANY
120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

THE PILGRIM EXCHANGE AND CAFE

SHOP—Try our goods. 149 Tremont st., room 614, Boston.

TURKISH BATHS

Turkish, Russian, Roman, Balne, Manicure, Ladies' Hair Dressing.
OSCAR B. LUNDIN.
LUNDIN TURKISH BATH
29 and 32 Carter St., Boston.
CAFE CONNECTED
Women's Entrance at No. 22
Men's at No. 29. Men at all hours
Women, week days 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sundays, 12 to 10 p. m.
Telephone, Oxford 8008.

JANITOR AND HOTEL SUPPLIES

BROOMS, Brushes, Dusters, Mops, Floor Oils, Metal Pails, Soap Powders, etc., wholesale and retail. **J. P. GIBNEY CO.**, 28 School St. Tel. Main 1270-J.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FURS
OUR ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE
WILL START SATURDAY
DECEMBER 30.
MOTOR FURS ESPECIALLY
REPAIRING AND
REMODELING.

D. NADEL & SONS
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS.
Established 1880. Tel. connection.

Frederic T. Goodman

English Tailor and Habit Maker
for Gentlewomen
739 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

Grey's Hairdresser Shop

Specializing in hairgoods—Marcel waving, Shampooing—BOSTON
MANICURING. Will make up hair combings.
125 East 34th Street : : NEW YORK
Phone, Madison Square 813.

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOPS

For the last four days of the old year we shall make prices that will be remembered:
WEDNESDAY THURSDAY
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The best quality of PURE SUGAR
RIBBON CANDY, bulk, per 9c
pound

CHOCOLATE COVERED CARAMELS, 25c quality, per 12c
pound

Our CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE ASSORTMENT, 5 FLAVORS, 10c per pound

A FULL LINE OF FANCY BOXES FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY at 25% off.
81 Portland Street, Boston.

Broadway Spa, cor. Broadway and Third St., Chelsea.

PIANOS

Pelton Piano Co.
Offers to Monitor Readers some splendid values in Kruger, Behning, Christmas or Pelton

PLAYER PIANOS
We carry the celebrated VERTONO ROLL.

Information cheerfully given at our salesrooms.
168 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
carpets, rugs, feather beds, bedding, dishes, silverware, pictures, bric-a-brac, old books, antiques, clothing, etc. Job lots of any description, new or old. Send postal or call on

EDWARD COURTNEY
199 WASHINGTON ST., SOMERVILLE.
Tel. Somerville 618-M. I will call promptly.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos, Antiques, Bric-a-brac, etc.

A. LOWENSTEIN & SONS
1280 Washington St. Tel. 342 Tremont.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 47 TREMONT ST., TEL. TREMONT 983.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing reed, rattan, willow and antique furniture.
NEW ENGLAND REED CO.
11A Green St., Boston, Mass.

UPHOLSTERY

CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given.
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. **W. J. DAY & CO.**, 42 Canal St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

WOMEN

THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS

First insertion 13 cents a line;
5 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;

26 to 50 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line;

51 to 100 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE OF FUR COATS, MUFFS, SCARVES, ETC.

Furs Repaired and Altered
11 WEST ST., Boston.

"PRETTY FRENCH HATS"
Smart, original, up-to-date and for all occasions; large selection; also petticoats and "oddments"; prices moderate; regulations. "FLERAY," 30 Alfred Pl., W. No. Kensington Station, London, S. W.

SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING.
Hair work of all kinds. Pupils taught. **MRS. M. HANCOCK**, 462 Boylston St.

LADIES' TAILOR
E. C. LEONARD CO.
462 Boylston St., room 400.

LEARN TO SEW
School of dressmaking. 149 Tremont st., room 322.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS-
CUTTING—Hon. Ton Patterns, MARTHA M. FLINT, 200 Boylston St., Boston.

WADSWORTH
MRS. J. M. MORRISON
462 Boylston St., Boston

MARGARET A. LITCHFIELD,
Designer and Importer of Paper Patterns, 42 WEST ST., BOSTON, Room 31.

MADAME ROUCHE
Large Selection of Dolls' Wigs
38 Winter St., room 12 BOSTON

A. C. DOHERTY
CORSETS IN ALL THE NEW MODELS
12 WEST ST., MAIL ORDERS FILLED

EMBLEMS

New Year's Gifts
Our catalogue with new and beautiful designs will be a great aid to you in selecting Christmas gifts and remembrances. A postal card with name and address will bring the catalogue.

J. C. DERBY
CONCORD, N. H.

RUBBER GOODS

of every description can be found at the
GOODYEAR RUBBER HOUSE
New Location, 46 Boylston St.
Two doors below Hotel Touraine.
Telephone Oxford 1580

SHOPPING

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 MT. VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Shops for you free of charge. Customers met and accompanied on shopping tours. Send for booklet.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2002-2003 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
(The Gateway to the Everglades)
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

REAL ESTATE

FARMS

118-ACRE ANDOVER FARM, 60 acres mowing and tillage, cuts 60 tons of hay, keeps 30 cows, large apple orchard, 1/2 acre of strawberries, 1/2 acre house in good repair, stock barn 50x50, icehouse, 2 hen-houses, on line of electric, together with personal property as follows: 8 cows, 2 horses, 150 hens, farming tools too numerous to mention, all for \$7500, half cash. Details LEGG & HALL, 60 State st.

600 HENS, 4 cows, driving horse easily worth \$200, and all farming tools go with this 40-acre poultry farm, good 7-room cottage, nice piazza, beautiful shade, stable 40x50, 5 new poultry houses; this farm is nicely located and only 10 min. to r. sta. A bargain. Price \$6500. See LEGG & HALL, 60 State st.

WALPOLE, 24-acre poultry place, right on car line, 10-room house, piazza, town water, newly painted and remodeled, good barn, fruit for home use only \$2500, \$900 cash, balance on mortgage. LEGG & HALL, 60 State st., Boston.

The best location for a home. High, dry and desirable. Just off the car line, ride to Park st. restricted to good homes. Call or address SAMUEL J. WILDE, 12 Perkins st., Jamaica Plain. Tel. Jan. 2538-M.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 225-5.

GIRLS' HOME SEEKS \$24,000 TO BECOME CLEAR OF ALL DEBT

Franklin Square house, a home for working and student girls at 11 East Newton street, and known widely for its benevolence, has made a public appeal for \$24,000. If this sum is not raised within a few weeks the institution will lose \$10,000 outright and its directors will be unable to collect any part of \$76,000 already conditionally pledged.

The following appeal is made by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin, president of the Franklin Square house:

"When I wrote a little more than a year ago on behalf of the Franklin Square House, I hoped and believed I would never need to make another public appeal for our work. Nor would I need to now, if we had succeeded in accomplishing then what we set out to accomplish. At that time we needed in round numbers, \$100,000 to completely pay for our property. We had previously raised \$100,000 in 1904 and another \$100,000 in 1908, thus leaving approximately \$100,000 to be secured. At a meeting of our trustees a few weeks ago, it was found that of this sum we had already secured pledges for \$76,000, thus leaving \$24,000 still to be secured.

"Several of the trustees who had already given very liberally offered to increase their subscriptions provided the whole debt could be cancelled within a few weeks.

"Besides this, practically all of the subscriptions of \$76,000 made last year, were in the form of conditional pledges, payment of which cannot be called for until the whole amount is pledged.

"Furthermore, there are pledges for \$10,000 which will become void, unless the whole amount is raised before Feb. 1. "You see, therefore, that our task is very definite, and our appeal is very urgent. We must raise \$24,000 within the next few weeks, or lose \$10,000 outright, and be unable to collect any part of \$76,000 already pledged.

"We wish to make it very clear also, that if we succeed this is the last appeal that will need to be made. The Franklin Square House will be free from debt, and on a self-supporting basis.

"The Franklin Square House has been running nearly 10 years. It is no longer an experiment. It is now actually the home of nearly 400 working girls and student girls. It has been amply tested. It has the most ample endorsement. Any one in the community who desires may come and see for himself what it means.

"This call is exceptional. It is not for the starting of a new institution which will be a perpetual drain upon the resources of the community. It is to raise the last few thousand dollars on a property which is worth at least \$300,000, and for an institution which should be practically self-supporting.

"Will you not help? If a few of those who read this would send, or subscribe \$1000 each, and all would do a little, we should not have a doubt of success. Please make checks payable to 'The Franklin Square House' or to Jere A. Downs, treasurer, or send a letter promising to pay a definite sum if the whole amount is pledged before Feb. 1. Acknowledgments will be made in this paper of all subscriptions received."

ARMY EXPERT FOR MR. SAVAGE
Col. Frederic W. Abbott, chief of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., on Tuesday night endorsed the candidacy of John E. Savage of Dorchester Lower Mills as engineer to the directors of the port of Boston.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
(The Gateway to the Everglades)
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

REAL ESTATE

Established 1888. Incorporated 1894.
Telephone, Oxford 163.
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Roofs, Gravel and Metal Roofing.
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights.
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Winthrop Houses For Sale
On the ocean or harbor side, \$5000 to \$15,000; 5-room house, Court park section, \$4800; 10-room house at Highlands \$6000; Pt. Shirley cottage \$3200; house at Thornton park \$6000; 2-suite house \$5200; 3 suites \$8200; land in all sections of the town for sale. FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

For Sale in Medford
11 room house, fine condition, good neighborhood. Only \$2800 needed. Balance can remain on mortgage. House was built for home. Apply owner, W. I. IN-COLN, 6 Province St., Tel. 1113 Fort Hill.

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Reading st., Tel. Office 123, Res. 183.
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.
ERASTUS H. SMITH.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 7 Beale st., near depot.
REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD
JOSEPH CLARKE, Cambridge, Mass.
Harvard Sq.

PROGRESS IN MANY FIELDS IS DISCUSSED BY 42 ORGANIZATIONS

WASHINGTON—Forty-two societies, with 4500 delegates, many of whom are in the government service, affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, began meetings today in every public hall in Washington.

Among the societies holding sessions are: American Economic Association, American Sociological Society, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Folk Lore Society, American Anthropological Association, Chemical Society.

At Friday night's meeting of the American Economic Association at which time the discussion will be on the high cost of living, Boston will be represented by Lieut.-Gov.-Elect Robert Luce and Edward F. McSweeney.

President Taft is to speak at one of the sessions on the subject of "The Budget."

Chairman Emery of the tariff board will speak on "Methods of Economic Investigation as a Basis for Tariff Legislation," comparing practices abroad with those in this country. Secretary MacVeigh will preside at this session. One entire session, under the chairmanship of Dr. E. Dana Durand, director of the census, is to be given up to rural conditions in the South and the middle West.

Dr. John L. Coulter, who is the expert of the census bureau on agricultural statistics, will present a paper on "Rural Conditions in the South," and Prof. B. H. Hibbard, of the Iowa State College, who is also acting as a special expert on the census, will read a paper on the "Decline of the Rural Population in the United States."

Another session is to be devoted to the subject of immigration, at which such well known specialists as Prof. F. P. Fairchild of Yale, United States Commissioner Williams, Prof. Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, W. W. Husband and Prof. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin will participate. Another session, presided over by Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, will be devoted to safeguards in the mining industry.

Men of Letters in Session

PITTSBURGH—Eminent men of letters today began a three days' convention of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America at the University of Pittsburgh. Among the notables in attendance are Mitchell Carroll of Washington, Franz Cumont of the Royal Museum of Brussels, Prof. Henry Preble of New York, Prof. Charles H. Goodwin of Bethlehem, Miss Grace H. McCurdy of Vassar College and Prof. H. A. Kent of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, N. S.

SPHINX CLUB TO HONOR R. C. OGDEN

NEW YORK—The Sphinx Club will give a dinner on the evening of Jan. 8, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Robert Curtis OGDEN, who was resident member of the firm of John Wanamaker, New York, during the successful organization and development of the business of that concern, at Broadway and Tenth street.

SON OF EBEN JORDAN TO WED

Announcement is made of the engagement of Jane Laurel Malcolm, daughter of the late William Hugh Malcolm of New York, and Robert Jordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan of Boston. The wedding will take place at Grace church chantry in New York city early in the new year.

COTTON LOCK-OUT IS EXPECTED

NEW YORK—A Manchester cable message to the New York Herald says that the lock-out of 100,000 cotton workers in Lancashire is planned for today. The origin of the trouble is said to have been the effort of trade unionists to force weavers to join their ranks.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Charles View

536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchens. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERRMAN, B. B. 5039 J.

BROOKLINE

LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 2 rooms, bath and servants' room on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors; 3 rooms front and large open lot in rear; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.

COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO.
Chas. F. Dow, Apt.
Tel. 4184 Main Room 497, 83 State St.

Hotel Bristol

COR. CLARENDON & BOYLSTON STS.
UNEXPECTEDLY VACANT

A most attractive suite of three rooms and bath. Will be leased at a reasonable figure. Also to let, in the same building, a suite of two rooms and bath. Apply to EDWARD H. ELDERIDGE & CO., 16 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to EDWARD H. ELDERIDGE & CO., 16 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BACK BAY SUITES

725 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
COR. ST. MARY'S ST.
TO LET—1, 2, 3-room suites, with bath and kitchenette; extra large rooms, nicely finished, with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises.

FINANCIAL

SAVED

50% TO 75% FIRE INSURANCE

FOR CHURCH EDIFICES

WRITE FOR INFORMATION
JOHN S. WILLIS
Suite 348 Pierce Bldg.

St. Louis, Mo.

Portland, Oregon

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

IVAN HUMASON

1004 YEON BUILDING

HOUSES FOR SALE—COLORADO

FOR SALE—A beautiful little "Denver" Col. home, built 3 years ago, located at 1428 Wyanadotte st., Denver, Col., Northside. White pressed brick 1 1/2 story, 6 rooms, with large basement. Kitchen, dining room, parlor, 2 bed rooms, bath on main floor. The upstairs is finished as one large room full length of building, suitable for sleeping and sewing room. All modern, electric light, gas, large furnace. Lot 37x125 ft., trees, lawn; good location; car service. This home is completely furnished as a nice comfortable home. Will sell complete with or without furnishings. Very reasonable price and can give immediate possession. PETOSKEY BLOCK & MFG. CO., Petoskey, Mich.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 78. P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

CHARLES C. BARRY PASSES AWAY

Charles Copeland Barry of Melrose, a member of the Boston firm of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, financial attorneys, and corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association, passed away on a train bound to Boston early today. Mr. Barry was a member of the Melrose Savings Bank corporation, senior deacon of the First Baptist church, trustee and director of the Y. M. C. A., member of the building committee for the proposed soldiers' and sailors' memorial structure, secretary of the commission that drafted the first Melrose city charter, former president of the Amphion Club, former president of the Baptist Social Union. He was one of the original trustees of the public library, a founder of the Franklin fraternity and former treasurer of the Massachusetts Interdenominational Sunday School Association.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Attractive 4-room flat; redecorated; stove heat; janitor service; 2 day windows; Cleveland ave., near Park. Entrance 2100 Lincoln ave., \$16. Phone Lincoln 1487.

AUTOMOBILES

The American Self Starter

Accepted by the best engineers in the United States as the safest and most efficient Starter operated by Compressed Acetylene Gas, for Autos and Motor Boats, in use. Write for particulars.

N. E. Sales & Equipment Co.

100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., Oxford 060.

HOLT & BEEBE CO.

Manufacturers of AUTOMOBILE LAMPS AND ELECTRIC SPECIALTIES.
Repairers of Lamps, Horns, Radiators, etc. New parts furnished. Silver, brass and nickel plating. Black enamel, gun metal finish.

BOSTON SAFETY CRANK COMPANY, INC.

"The Crank Without The Kick"
For Automobiles and Motor Boats
Write for territory
635 Boylston St., Boston. 4922 B.B.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES

On purchase of new ones also 3x5 up-wards. S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.

GEO. COLLINS, 284A Columbus Ave.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
Books audited. Examinations and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

53 STATE STREET

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS taken in your home; also interiors in natural colors; European experience; references given. Address 171 Hemenway, suite 8.

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STORES AND OFFICES

HALLS TO LET

200 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Opposite Norway Street

Three beautiful halls with rooms connected. Especially suited for lodge rooms, concerts, dances, school purposes, meetings, recitals, etc. Also a banquet hall. Apply on premises or to

M. H. GULESIAN
St. James Theatre, 239 Huntington Avenue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER WANTED

A light manufacturing business has just come into the hands of a professional man, who has not the time to give to it. Will sell one half interest to a clean, energetic, Protestant gentleman, competent to manage and sell the product. References exchanged and a thorough investigation solicited. Address POWELL SPECIALTY CO., 5 Union st., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS
FURNISHED ROOMS
Single and connecting, large and airy, steam heat, shower baths; cafe in building. References. \$2 to \$5 Per Week. 706 Huntington Ave.

Helvetia Chambers

BACK BAY, 11 Durham st., suite 2, off St. Botolph st.—Two rooms and kitchenette nicely fur. for housekeeping; steam heat.

HENRYWAY, 103, Suite 1
Beautiful room, newly furnished, modern conveniences.

HUNTINGTON AVE. 170, Suite 2
Large, also medium sized rooms; attractive, newly furnished; large closets, steam heat; private family; ref. Tel. B. B. 2341-M.

NEWBURY ST., 3—Overlooking the Public Garden, pleasant rooms, homelike and attractive; moderate terms. B. R. 4105-R.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden; well furnished, sunny, front room on top floor. Tel. B. B. 21807.

NEWBURY ST., 250
ONE small and one medium sized room; telephone service.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Nicely furnished, well heated room, and board, for elderly lady or gentleman, where they can have every home comfort. Tel. Rox. 2105-4.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Two well furnished connecting rooms; heated; very attractive; in nice locality. Tel. Rox. 2105-4.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, Suite 37—Opp. Symphony hall, in large suite, a well furnished front room, c. h. w., steam heat, kitchen priv., elevator, tel. ref.

BOARD AND ROOMS
EXCLUSIVE IN BROOKLINE
Private Family Boarding House
TWO CONNECTING ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, EXCELLENT TABLE
78 Cypress St. and 2 Wellington Ter.
Tel. 1199-M Brookline.

A QUIET HOME
FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.
COMFORTABLE rooms, good home cooking; thoroughly modern house; near steam and electric.
230 Woodland road, Auburndale, Mass. Tel. Newton West 549-W.

BACK BAY ATTENDANT, 16 years' experience, will take elderly person or couple; quiet home, care if needed, c. h. w., steam heat. Address 83, Monitor Office.

BROOKLINE, PARK ST., 60—Detached house, large double sun-parlor, private bath, steam heat, gas and electric lights; excellent family table; references.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 136
Finely furnished, sunny, bright first-class board; refs. required. Phone B. B. 5157-M.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
WEST 28TH ST., 411—Absolutely clean, desirable warm rooms, small and large; \$10 upward; ref. convenient, quiet location. AURADA.

LAWYERS

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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Leave your Free Want Ads with the following newscasters. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.
Stefano Badesa, 31 Atlantic st.
Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
F. H. Hall, 67, Broadway.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 270 Charles st.
Jennie Marzani, 101 Eliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs, 60, 174 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 338 Tremont st.
M. J. Taylor, 270 Meridian st.
M. J. Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON.
R. L. Buewell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 362 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 60 Meridian st.
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 270 Meridian st.
SOUTH BOSTON.
Howard Frisbee, 101 Dorchester st.
J. A. Kenney, 20 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.
ROSLINDALE.
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER.
O. P. Chase.
ARLINGTON.
Arlington News Company.
ATTLEBORO.
L. H. Cooper.
AYER.
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY.
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON.
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.
BROOKLINE.
W. D. Paine, 230 Washington st.
BROOKTON.
George C. Holmes, 41 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE.
Amee Bros. Cambridge.
F. L. Buecke, 633 Massachusetts ave.
CANTON.
George B. Cannon.
CHELSEA.
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winthrop st.
Smith Brothers, 128 Winthrop st.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS.
Danvers News Agency.
EAST CAMBRIDGE.
D. B. Shaugnessy, 278 Cambridge st.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE.
James W. Hunsdell, 204 Mass. ave.
CHARLESTOWN.
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER.
B. H. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 206 Bowdoin st.
FALL RIVER.
J. W. Mills, 41 So. Main st.
FAIRBANKS.
D. M. Harcourt.
FAIRBURY.
Lewis O. West, 30 Franklin st.

FOREST HILLS.
C. G. Ochs, 8 Hyde Park ave.
HAVERHILL.
Frank M. Shurtliff, 14 Main st.
HAVERHILL.
William E. Wood, 23 Washington sq.
HUDSON.
Charles G. Fairbanks, 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN.
Barrett & Caldwell, 31 Center st.
P. F. Dresser, 31 Center st.
LAURENS.
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.
LEONARD.
C. A. Hosmer.

LYNN.
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.
LYNN.
R. N. Reed, 333 Essex square.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis, Cor. Reed st.
MALDEN.
L. P. Russell, 251 Essex st.
H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. B. R.).

MANCHESTER.
L. W. Floyd.
MEDFORD.
C. M. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Reed, 100 Middle st.
MEDFORD HILLSIDE.
Frank B. Gilman, 33 Boston ave.
WES.
N. E. Wilbur, 470 High st.

MELROSE.
George L. Lawrence.
NEDHAM.
C. E. Cushing.
NEW BEDFORD.
G. L. Briggs, 101 Purchase st.
NEWPORT.
Powers News Company, 17 State st.
ROCKLAND.
A. S. Peterson.

ROSLINDALE.
W. D. Davis, 25 Pond st.
PLYMOUTH.
Charles A. Smith.
QUINCY.- L. A. Chapin.

READING.
M. F. Charles.
ROXBURY.
R. Allison & Co., 338 Warren st.
Benjamin DeYoung, 374 Blue Hill ave.
D. McKen, 100 Cambridge st.
W. E. Robbins, 307 Washington st.
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ROXBURY.
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.
ROXBURY.
U. T. Bailey, 20 Pearl st.
H. W. Leach, 365 South st.
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.
J. F. Eber.

SPRINGFIELD.
G. B. Miner & Co.
STONEHAM.
A. W. Rice.
THE NEWTONS.
G. F. Briggs, 101 Purchase st.
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center st.
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WATERTOWN.
C. H. Stacey, 10 Old, W. Newton.
A. W. Harrington, 105 Old, W. Newton.
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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY wanted to learn the book business. Apply at 9 a. m. at BLAKE & STEARNS, 87 Summer st., Boston.
MEAT CUTTER wanted in Cambridge. \$12-\$14. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
APPROVED wanted, hardware. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
BLACKSMITH AND HORSESHOER wanted, young. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
BOOK FORWARDER wanted in Malden. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
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BOOKKEEPERS, 2* with department store experience. \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
BOSS WEAVER—400 within plain looms; plain work; \$18 weekly; do not apply if not a native. Apply to J. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.
BOY on dairy farm, help milk making machine, care for cattle and horses; good home with family; \$15 month. R. R. HORNIG, River View Farm, Backusport, Me.

BOY, capable, wanted for general work. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
BOY wanted, wholesale dry goods; \$1-\$1.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
BRICKLAYER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
BRUSHMAKERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BRUSHMAKERS wanted, piece work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
CABINET MAKER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
CANDY MAKER wanted for general work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
CARPENTER wanted for general work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

OUTSIDE CUTTER wanted on men's shoes; apply at factory. HICKS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.
PICTURE REPAIRER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
PRESSMAN, first-class, wanted for job press; steady work. Apply to THE C. J. FOX CO., 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.
REPAIR MAN wanted, experienced, at private school. \$10.00 and found. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
RESIDENT MANAGER or superintendent desired for groups of 100 or more; 10 miles from Boston; one of proven ability considered only. Apply 12-1. W. M. T. HARRIS, 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.
SALESMAN R. H. WHITE CO. require thoroughly experienced salesman in their boys' clothing department; only those that have had long experience and can furnish the best of references can qualify. Apply at superintendent's office Thursday morning at 9 a. m.

SALESMAN WANTED Through business salesman wanted in Boston and vicinity; good opportunity for the right party. NEW HAVEN & HUBER CO., 15 Center st., room 52.
SALESMAN, experienced grocer and butcher supplies. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
SALESMAN, grocery specialty, with trade. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
SALESMAN, retail, back. AL. 815. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SHOEMAKER, want, hand, shoes, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
SIDE LASTER wanted, permanent position. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
SLATER wanted, first-class. M. A. NOR. 17 Highland st., Hartford, Conn.
SOLE LEATHER CUTTER wanted, Kneeland st., Boston. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STABLE MAN wanted out of town, married, for general horse work. Apply to THE J. J. FOX CO., 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.
STEAMFITTER wanted, 5 years' experience. \$18-\$22. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
STENOGRAPHER, young, near Quincy. \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
STENOGRAPHER, 17-20. ST. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STOCK BOY (cargo) wanted, \$1. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
STOCKMAN wanted, experienced, white paper. \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
TENNIS wanted in Lynn. \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
TOOLMAKERS wanted on dies and fixtures in Lynn. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TYLER HONOR, first class, wanted at once. PURITAN HAND LAUNDRY, 729 Tremont st., Boston.
WHEELWRIGHT wanted, \$2.50-\$3.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
WOOL REPRESENTATIVE, wanted, Boston. GEO. E. BOWERS, Choteau, Mont.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ALTERATION HANDS—Experienced women wanted on skirts, coats and suits. Apply to Mr. Gallagher, 4th floor, HENRY SIEGEL CO., Boston.
AMERICAN WOMAN wanted (middle-aged, perfect home, good education, family 4 adults; good home for the person. GEORGE F. FILLER, 22 Washington st., Boston.
ASSISTANT for kitchen work in boarding house (room out). H. H. HARRIS, 13 Boylston st., Boston.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, \$16. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

ATTENDANTS to train, out-of-town institution. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
AUDITORS, 2 experienced, city store. \$8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
BAKERY SALESGIRL, \$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
BENEDICT GIRLS, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKBINDER wanted; girls of education also learners. CHAS. LESTER, Jr., 100 Franklin st., Boston.
BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
BOOKKEEPER and typewriter. \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
BOOKKEEPER and ledger clerk, \$10-\$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MUSHELMEN, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
BUTON HOLE STITCHER, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
CASHIER, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
COMPOSITOR, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

INSTRUCTOR R. H. WHITE CO. require an instructor in their art goods department; one that thoroughly understands the teaching of all the various branches of embroidery, knitting and crocheting; must be able to furnish the best of references; good salary and a permanent position to the one that qualifies. Apply at Superintendent's Office, Thursday morning at 9 a. m.
KNITTING MACHINE OPERATOR. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
LIBRARIAN, city hotel, \$25 and found. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.
MAID, competent, North German, 25 to 30, for general housework in family 4 adults; none but very competent and well recommended need apply. Call after 5 p. m. WATSON, 311 40 Garrison rd., Brookline, Mass.

MAID wanted, Protestant, for general housework in small apartment; and willing to wheel out a small child; recommended. Apply 12-1. W. M. T. HARRIS, 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.
MAID (young) wanted to do general housework in small apartment; and willing to wheel out a small child; recommended. Apply 12-1. W. M. T. HARRIS, 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.
MAIDS: Two reliable girls, cook, second maid, with best references, wanted, call Wednesday or Friday evening or Sunday. HENRY W. FORD, 136 8th st., Brookline, Mass.

MAID—Wanted, capable woman for general housework; small family; American preferred. Apply 12-1. W. M. T. HARRIS, 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.
MAID wanted to assist in caring for bright boys; one who is capable of teaching them. Apply 12-1. W. M. T. HARRIS, 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.
MAID, 17 to 20 preferred. GEO. H. M. S. HARRIS, 236 Albany st., Providence, R. I.

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Refined American woman, desires position in family of one or two; will go out of city. MRS. M. D. GARDNER, 121 W. Newton st., Boston. 27

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in small family; thoroughly competent; permanent home rather than large compensation desired; will act as attendant to children. MRS. L. GLOVER, 236 E. Milton st., Readville, Mass. 28

COMPANION—Middle-aged lady, refined, cheerful, agreeable, wishes position, reading, writing or assisting in other light duties. MRS. NELLIE W. CUMMINGS, 15 Oakland st., Roxbury, Mass. 2

COMPTROLLER—Thoroughly experienced on all accounts, desires position as comptroller or bookkeeper. MRS. HELEN JACKSON, 108 Fenwick st., Boston. 2

COMPTROLLER—Middle-aged, good experience and references. MRS. HELEN JACKSON, 108 Fenwick st., Boston. 2

COOK, young colored woman, wishes position as cook or general housemaid; city or suburban. MRS. MARY HILL, 200 Cambridge st., Boston. 2

COOK, Scotch Protestant, wishes position as cook or general housemaid; city or suburban. MRS. MARY HILL, 200 Cambridge st., Boston. 2

COOK and waitress wish situations together or separately. References. Apply to MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2801-M. 2

COOK—Refined woman, wishes position as second cook in the city; restaurant or hotel. EMMA MEHLHARD, 6 Cornhill st., Boston. 2

COOK, well educated woman, Nova Scotia, good references, city or country. Apply to MRS. MARY HILL, 200 Cambridge st., Boston. Tel. 2801-M. 2

COOK, first-class, Swedish, wishes position in private family or small hotel, or bakery as pastry cook; references. LOUISA LUBBIE, 6 Cornhill st., Boston. 2

COOK—Wanted in private family where kitchen maid is kept, position as cook, first-class city references. MARY MELVIN, 40 Clarendon st., Boston. 2

COOK and second maid, Swedish, desire positions together; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2801-M. 2

COOK—HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in public institution; best references. MRS. SARAH E. WARD, 121 W. Newton st., Boston. 27

COOK, first-class, would like a position in private family. Call at SWEDISH EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2801-M. 2

COOK and second girl (Swedish), reliable, well educated; good references. Apply to SWEDISH EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2801-M. 2

COOK, experienced, wishes position; private or institution, cook or cafe; or will take housekeeper's position. MARY A. McPHERSON, 292 Broadway, Cambridge. Mass. 2

COPYING—Position wanted copying or addressing envelopes; best references. EMMA HAYES, 292 Broadway, Cambridge. Mass. 2

COOK—German woman, wishes position; cook or private boarding house; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2801-M. 2

COOK—Capable girl desires position as cook; references furnished. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2801-M. 2

COOK, Protestant, wishes position; good manager; don't object to country; best references. MRS. RAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., Boston. 2

DAY WORK—Wanted by thoroughly reliable woman; best references. Apply to MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2801-M. 2

DAY WORK—Wanted by a woman to do house, night or day work; general housework or plain sewing and mending. Address MRS. ANDREW BASSETT, 15 Groton st., Boston. Tel. 2801-M. 2

DRESSMAKER—Thoroughly experienced in the best class of work, wishes employment. MRS. R. M. BARTLETT, 90 Newbury st., Boston. Tel. 2801-M. 2

DRESSMAKER, first-class, experienced cutter and sewer, wishes employment. MRS. MAUD McLEARY, 108 Fenwick st., Boston. 2

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes employment. MRS. L. L. WHITMAN, 205 Huntington ave., Boston. 2

DRESSMAKER—Wanted; employment; will take place as assistant to another dressmaker. MRS. E. T. HARLOW, 111 Knollwood st., Malden, Mass. 2

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted by capable girl; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2801-M. 2

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted by young girl; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2801-M. 2

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted by a capable Nova Scotia Protestant girl; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2801-M. 2

GENERAL MAID—Wanted, excellent references. MRS. RAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., Boston. 2

GENERAL OFFICE WORK—Bookkeeping, wanted by woman of long experience and highest references. SARAH S. C. WOOD, 217 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

GENERAL WORK—Wanted by day; plain sewing or work of any kind. MAY BROWN, 30 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass. 2

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman, wishes position as housekeeper for family having children of school age, or will care for elderly lady. MRS. M. D. GARDNER, 121 W. Newton st., Boston. 27

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined lady would like position as housekeeper for elderly couple or elderly lady. MRS. M. D. GARDNER, 121 W. Newton st., Boston. 27

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman, wishes position as housekeeper for family having children of school age, or will care for elderly lady. MRS. M. D. GARDNER, 121 W. Newton st., Boston. 27

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOY (18) wishes kind of work for part time, such as addressing envelopes, mailing circulars, etc.; work with typewriter preferable. Address: HUGO GERLACH, 1018 1st st., Milwaukee, Wis. 1

CIVIL ENGINEER, technically educated, 15 years' experience, seeks broader fields of action; would consider a position as city engineer. JAMES S. HALL, 264 Mountain Grove st., Bridgeport, Conn. 29

CIVIL ENGINEER, 10 years' experience, desires position; three years' experience in design and construction of bridges, dams, etc.; also in structural steel and reinforced concrete. Address: PHILIPPS, C. E., 422 Champlain ave., Chicago. 1

CORRESPONDENT (25), married, best references, desires position; three years' experience in newspaper work; good knowledge of advertising; initiative, ability, worker; go anywhere. ALBERT L. DEANE, 1220 Hamilton st., St. Louis, Mo. 2

CUTTER AND DESIGNER (38), 19 years' experience, with first-class merchant tailoring trades, wishes position. HUGH COLLETT, 307 Wheaton ave., Chicago. 28

DRIVER wanted on milk or any retail route, where trustworthy and reliable; good salary; references. CHARLES BERGER, 346 Ellis ave., Chicago. 2

ELECTRICIAN, experience in all construction of electrical work; also in different types, have had charge of work for years. GEORGE W. LANE, 6732 Idaho st., Chicago. 2

ELEVATOR MAN, active, obliging, colored man, wishes position; can operate elevator, wait table or do porter work. CHAS. F. MORRIS, 442 May st., Chicago. 29

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, law graduate, admitted in Illinois; age 32; clerical experience; in or near Chicago. GILBERT GRINNELL, P. O. Box 477, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 27

INTERPRETER or any position; German, good education; honest, temperate; speaks English, German, Polish, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, etc. S. SAWYER, Chicago. 2

Latest Market Reports • Events of Interest to Investors

TARIFF IS THE ONLY PROBLEM IN NEW YEAR'S WOOL OUTLOOK

Excellent Movement of Supplies on Steady Demand From Manufacturers, With Profitable Prices Ruling and Prospects Fair for a Continued Satisfactory Tone

Wool and wools close the calendar year in an exceedingly favorable condition, viewed from the standpoint of the trade as a whole in either of these allied lines of business.

There is only one factor that appears to hinder the free movement of wool and textiles. The distributing feature is wholly political in character. All the commercial phases of the outlook are conducive to transactions unrestricted save by the wholesome and fundamental trade laws of supply and demand. It is tariff legislative uncertainty alone that prevents the purely mercantile influences from having full sway in the market.

The potency of this factor as a deterrent to business, moreover, is minimized by the conservative effect of the tariff board's report to Congress relating to the duties on wool and woolen goods, and by the fact that House and Senate are controlled respectively by Democrats and Republicans, whose conflicting views on the tariff must be the subject of concessions and compromises if any tariff legislation whatsoever is to be enacted.

Recent transactions in fleeces and territory clips have only indirectly indicated the attitude of wool merchants and manufacturers. For instance, notwithstanding their apparent control of the price situation and ability to lift quotations to some extent, as manifested during the closing quarter of the year, dealers in wool have refrained from boosting values to the "tension" point; and the turn of the year, while it finds the trend of the market decidedly in the seller's favor, is not marked by any strain to force a rise in prices. On the other hand, buyers have not felt constrained to scramble for wool supplies at any time since the fall movement got well under way.

Underlying these direct and palpable evidences of a sound trade condition are the really effectual checks and balances which curb speculation by buyers and prevent extortion by sellers. The trade is cognizant of the fact that this is no time for excess of purchasing zeal because of orders in hand or in prospect, nor is it a time for over confidence of holders because of the substantial outlook, even though the latter is undeniably favorable to their prospects.

However, there is a general realization of the ease and celerity with which the conditions prevailing in the market might be altered by drastic legislation,

so that no disposition to provoke congressional action of a detrimental character is observed.

Wool merchants look for two propositions for revision of the wool schedule, as a matter of course—one of them conforming to the tariff board's recommendations and acceptable to Republican members of Congress and the other in accord with Democratic views. It is not expected, however, that any bill will pass the Senate and receive the President's approval that does not conform somewhat nearly to the tariff board's propositions.

That there will be much discussion before a decision is reached; that the outcome cannot possibly affect the status of immediately available wools; and possibly that it may not have other than an indirect bearing on the 1912 spring clip—these are the main features of current opinion in the Boston wool trade on the threshold of a new calendar year. It is the consensus of opinion, furthermore, that for these reasons no noteworthy change in values or tone of the trading will occur for some time to come.

Demand is of good proportions, although the holiday season means some let up from previous activity. After the first of the year renewed inquiry and a broader movement are looked for. The call is of a general character, embracing most particularly desirable lines of high-grade Montana and other territory clips, as well as fleeces.

As has been the case throughout the greater part of the year, imported wools are taken in comparatively small quantities. Some of the manufacturers have been buyers, however, in the primary markets, and in receipt lately of their purchases by direct shipment.

More call for carpet wools has been in evidence this month, and a fairly busy season in this line of manufacturing is indicated. Buyers of rugs and carpets are expected to come into the market more freely after the stocktaking period.

A similar expectancy is noted in the clothing trade and on various lines of woolen goods. Retailers and jobbers come to the close of the year with stocks as low as possible, in many instances, and begin to restock early in the new year. This is a phase of the present situation.

Boston has received and handled this year about 200,000,000 pounds of wool in excess of last year's total, receipts aggregating about 300,000,000 pounds.

GOOD EARNINGS OF THE BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS

The effect of the slough of low money rates through which the Boston banks have been wading for the last six months do not find full reflection in earnings for the past year. The earnings for the period from the comptroller's call of Nov. 10, 1910 to Dec. 5, 1911, are not very far from normal. All told, the 23 national banks in that time rolled up profits of \$3,952,233, equal to 16.6 per cent on \$23,800,000 capital stock.

This however embraces a period of nearly 13 months. Figured down to a 52-week proportionately there is a drop of 1.1 per cent to 15.5 per cent. In the post-panic year of 1908 which saw call money break 1 per cent and time money under 3 per cent for over a month and when banks were writing off sharply both their security and paper holdings, the 24 banks were able to show better than 13 per cent.

As regards individual showings, the First National leads with 31.8 per cent on its stock. The Shawmut, with actual earnings a trifle short of \$1,000,000 is second with 28.2 per cent. Security and Second are third and fourth respectively. The number of banks earning over 10 per cent has increased, and now totals 15, whereas last year there were 14, and in 1909, 12. Apparently the smaller banks held their own.

Detailed figures follow:

	Surplus undiv. prof.	Earnings, capital.	P.C. on capital.
Atlantic	\$635,372	\$83,179	11.0
Bay State	272,496	37,196	7.5
Commerce	1,284,989	206,083	12.7
Commercial	265,315	28,373	11.3
Elliot	1,253,097	101,638	10.1
First	6,282,828	955,721	21.8
First Ward	185,476	21,736	16.8
Fourth	710,522	110,114	15.0
Market	217,463	31,924	12.7
Merchants	3,043,423	325,003	10.9
Mutual	10,731	9,183	4.5
New England	128,700	14,620	7.5
Old Boston	340,292	41,983	4.9
Peoples	210,352	31,792	11.5
Rockland	541,100	47,813	15.9
Second	2,285,402	325,058	17.9
Security	883,475	69,001	25.6
Shawmut	5,205,744	988,190	28.2
South End	20,284	4,000	2.0
State	1,758,486	180,384	9.0
Union	1,473,830	151,351	15.1
Wester	1,452,287	110,623	11.0
Whittemore	548,628	18,512	6.1
Total	\$31,590,191	\$3,952,233	16.6

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE SEATS
PHILADELPHIA—The stock exchange seat of Norman McLeod has been sold to Clarence Meyer for \$5000. Robert A. Belfour has purchased the seat of the late James Mauran Rhoades, Jr.

MANUFACTURING MAKES GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

The twenty-fourth annual report of Director Charles P. Gettemy of the state board of statistics, shows a very satisfactory growth of the manufacturing of Massachusetts.

His report shows that in the past five years the value of the manufactures product of Massachusetts has increased 32½ per cent, being now nearly \$1,500,000,000. In the past 14 years it has more than doubled, while in the same period the average number of wage-earners has increased nearly 53 per cent, and the amount of wages paid more than 80 per cent.

Of the state total product value, \$1,490,529,380, metropolitan Boston, with its 40 cities and towns, contributed more than a third, or \$510,583,337, and Boston proper \$227,457,472.

In value of product Boston stands first in the state, her product being nearly three times that of the second city. After Boston comes Lawrence and Worcester, which have passed Lynn since 1904, and then in turn Lynn, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, Brockton, Cambridge and Holyoke, in each of which the value of the product is more than \$400,000,000.

From 1904 to 1909 the product value in the cotton goods industry increased 43.4 per cent and is now a very close second to the boot and shoe industry, which, with an increase of 29.6 per cent, still is foremost. Woolen goods increased 42.1 per cent and are a good third.

Even greater growth is shown in other industries. Thus boot and shoe findings in the five years increased 112.8 per cent, dyeing and finishing textiles 98.2 per cent, electrical machinery and supplies 77.2 per cent, confectionery 63.8 per cent, boot and shoe cut stock 51.4 per cent, and jewelry 51 per cent. Greatest of all is the increase in the automobile industry, including bodies and parts, which from 1904 to 1909 grew from \$2,602,505 to \$11,339,224, an increase of 326.6 per cent.

CHICAGO UNION STATION
CHICAGO—Burnham & Co. are preparing tentative plans for projected union passenger station which will be a part of Pennsylvania's proposed terminal undertaking. Unless the municipality's plan for boulevard development along Michigan avenue and the lake front on either side of Illinois Central terminal should mature rapidly, the union station roads are likely to proceed with Pennsylvania's original project on the west side, where the present station stands. The facilities are utterly inadequate.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY OUTLOOK FOR FISCAL YEAR

High Yield of Preferred Stock Leads to Discussion of Dividend Stability—Net Earning Power

ON SOUNDER BASIS

General Motors Company, the current fiscal year, should experience a decided revival in net earning power. The output of cars will not be less than 40,000 and is more likely to reach 50,000.

Only a little less pronounced than in the case of some others of the automobile consolidation is the feeling of uncertainty as to future dividends of the company. Whenever the preferred issues of industrial corporations are selling on a basis to yield from 9 per cent to over 10 per cent, as is the case today with both General Motors Company and its largest competitor, the U. S. Motor Company, the investing public becomes distrustful of the ability of such companies to maintain their current dividend rate.

The preferred issues, both 7 per cent cumulative, of these companies have an approximate market value of 75 and 68 respectively. Particularly in the case of U. S. Motor, yielding over 10 per cent, the low selling price seems to reflect impending reduction of dividend. Not only are the securities of these two most powerful combinations affected, but the declining tendency is evidenced also in Pope Manufacturing Company and other independents.

Only a period covering several years rather than months will prove effectively the stability of the automobile manufacturing business, and in the meantime the stock issues of these companies can be regarded at best as only speculative investments. Considering that business in general manufacturing lines has been far from satisfactory in recent months, it should not surprise any one that General Motors Company issues a report of a nature not to cause undue elation among stockholders. The diminishing margin of profit in this extensive business has been revealed in official statements prior to issuance of this last report. For fiscal year ended Oct., 1909, on gross business of about \$34,000,000 net profits were \$9,257,151, or 27 per cent, while for year following gross of \$58,500,000, nearly double, resulted in net profits of only \$10,266,322, or 17 per cent. Stockholders are now informed that for the fiscal year ended July 31 last net earnings were reduced to \$4,006,251, but this achievement, it should be noted, is for a period of only 10 months. At this time stockholders are denied the satisfaction of knowing the percentage of profit as no statement of volume of business accompanies the report. In other respects the annual report is sufficiently illuminating, but in these days official announcements which avoid imparting such information are regarded as most incomplete.

Without entering into detailed analysis of statement one wonders whether deduction of \$725,227 for depreciation is ample, with plant account carried at \$17,632,682. Ordinarily annual depreciation of less than 5 per cent on appraisal value of property would be considered inadequate. The \$2,000,000 reduction in inventories, which the directors deemed prudent to write off, might lead some to suspect that even now inventories represent more than the liquidating value. An element of strength in the organization consists in the relatively small floating debt of \$2,785,615 against which there are current assets of \$26,186,816. The resultant net working capital of \$23,401,201 fully complies with the trust deed providing that net quick assets alone must always be in excess of 133 1-3 per cent of notes outstanding. As more than the required \$1,500,000 of notes were retired prior to Oct. 1, 1910, there is a saving in fixed charges amounting to about \$100,000. In proportion to total capital obligations the nominal surplus of \$1,240,175 reduced from \$1,349,789 is still almost negligible.

Once since the organization of the General Motors Company has the semi-annual preferred dividend been omitted although it was shortly thereafter made up because of the cumulative clause. This in itself is a somewhat unfortunate provision as often an industrial company during a period of intense depression ought for its own welfare to conserve its resources. But to do so, where dividend is cumulative is likely to lead to embarrassing predicament in later years. The margin above 7 per cent dividend requirements is apparently quite sufficient to hold to present rate. As far as figures are conclusive, net earnings for the period just elapsed were at the rate of 27 per cent on preferred stock, or equivalent to 15.6 per cent on entire outstanding common stock. In attempting to arrive at the intrinsic value of the preferred stock there is included with working capital all capital assets exclusive of patents, good will, etc. After deducting from this total of \$44,674,301 the bond issue of \$13,454,000 there remains \$31,220,301 which may be taken as the preferred stock, equity amounting to \$173, per share outstanding, or nearly \$100 above going market.

A RECORD YEAR FOR TYPEWRITERS

NEW YORK—The past year has been a record one for typewriter companies. Underwood should show net of between 12 per cent and 15 per cent on common, while Union, despite many plant betterments is expected to show 6 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent in 1910. Underwood showed 7.1 per cent on common a year ago.

Gross business of Union has averaged between 20 per cent and 23 per cent over 1910. The large increase has revived the rumor that common will be placed upon a dividend basis soon.

Foreign business of Union has shown a big gain over 1910 and about 40 per cent of its business is now export trade. Agencies have been established in every country. Gross business will be \$14,000,000 compared with \$12,000,000 in 1910.

Underwood is now reaping the benefits of plant additions at Hartford, which permit of an additional output of 20,000 machines a year. Its large earnings would permit of an increase in common dividend rate above 4 per cent, but there is a provision in the articles of incorporation preventing a raise above 4 per cent until a special reserve fund of \$1,000,000 has been laid aside. Last year the company put aside \$142,000 for this fund but increased earnings this year will probably mean a larger reservation in 1911.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at 10c premium.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Exchanges	\$30,794,107	\$29,731,593
Balance	\$1,893,219	1,770,018

The United States treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$39,209.

It has been a period of radical overhauling, of internal rearrangement, of the adoption of a more conservative tone throughout the entire subsidiary system. A broad foundation of able and conservative management has been laid, the result of which should be more clearly apparent the further the 1910-11 year recedes in the distance.

MONEY SITUATION RATHER MIXED IN WESTERN BANKS

CHICAGO—The western money market is firmer. The condition of the country banks in the middle West is even more mixed than usual. Some of the outlying institutions have shaded rates, and have been taking on notes, while others have no money to put into new loans, and are borrowing from their city correspondents to hold their own. Money rates show no change for the third week in December, and 4½ per cent remains the minimum on all classes of loans. Rates run from the figure to 5 per cent, the latter being the general quotation for the longer time loans.

Few leading bankers here believe there will be any significant flurry in the American money markets unless the foreign situation should become considerably disturbed over the turn of the year. The January disbursements will have no more than the customary effect upon the money market.

The situation locally is firm. Rates are 4½ per cent minimum for 30 to 90-day accommodations, and the banks are not disposed to consider applications under that figure, no matter what the collateral offered may be. All of the large institutions appear to be comfortably loaned up, and the demand for money continues moderate.

The best commercial paper gets no better discount than 4½ per cent, with the exception of a few of the most favored names, which usually are quoted a small fraction under the ruling market. Paper rates are more attractive than they were a month ago, and from the better takings among some of the country institutions are reported it would seem that their condition is somewhat easier.

THE BAY STATE FISHING COMPANY

Steam trawling for fish off the New England coast is apparently proving profitable to Boston capital if the record of the Bay State Fishing Company, incorporated last August, is a criterion. This company, the largest enterprise of its kind in local history, is capitalized under Massachusetts laws for \$300,000, 6 per cent cumulative preferred and \$200,000 common stock.

Succeeding an earlier and small company of the same name, the Bay State Fishing Company began business about four months ago with four steam trawlers, which have been used chiefly for haddock and pollock catching. Manned by crews of some 19 men each, this fleet of boats will soon be augmented by two large new trawlers which the company has now under construction.

Frederic C. Dumaine of Boston has been elected treasurer of the company. On Jan. 1 it will pay an initial dividend of 3 per cent to its preferred shareholders of record Dec. 20. The management is in the hands of John R. Neal, for many years identified with "T" wharf activities, and the incorporators of the company include, besides the above, Henry Endicott Jr., William E. Russell and Erland F. Fish. The stock is, to date, closely held and no public financing is contemplated in the near future.

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WEST LOOKING FOR BUSINESS UPTURN FIRST OF THE YEAR

Traffic Officials Encouraged by Volume of Freight Handled—Better Sentiment in Mercantile Circles

BANKERS' OPINIONS

CHICAGO—General business assumes a more vigorous aspect as the new year approaches. It is not believed, however, that there will be anything approaching a boom, but there is quite a general feeling that early in 1912 a decided improvement in general trade will take place. This is reflected in the increase in the amount of commercial paper which is coming on the market, and bankers say it looks as if commercial, mercantile and industrial interests are preparing to take care of future requirements in a greater way than for many months. It remains to be seen whether or not this will take place, but the betterment is certainly being looked for.

Traffic officials are encouraged by the fact that loadings are holding up well as compared with the same period a year ago, and they are hopeful that if there is no falling off during the next two or three weeks there will be room for hoping that revenues will then start on the upturn. The volume of business handled by the railroads is now about even with a year ago and the tonnage is divided up well. There has been a heavy movement of coal and livestock, although the movement of grain has not been up to what it recently was, this does not mean a loss to the transportation companies, as the delayed tonnage sooner or later is bound to come forward.

Bankers report indications of a firmer money market and are at least semi-optimistic concerning the future of the business situation at this time. The spell of depression has been so long drawn out that it is hard to find bankers becoming enthused over the prospects although they claim that the underlying conditions were seldom even better. Plenty of money is to be had at rates ranging from 4 to 5 per cent according to the character of the collateral and funds are in sufficient supply to take care of almost any emergency which might arise without disturbing the trend of general business.

In mercantile circles there is a distinctly better sentiment and everything points to general improvement a little later on. Dry goods interests expect a large business as soon as traveling men are again out. The past week developed a business a little heavier than a year ago at this time and in the larger distributing centers retail trade has been larger than in many years. Sales for immediate delivery are much larger than this time a year ago and indications now point to a departure from the hand-to-mouth policy which interior merchants have been following for a long time past. The class of goods being purchased now would indicate that the woolen and cotton industry will be kept busy for some time. About the same condition exists in the clothing trade. Collections are reported as generally fair.

A better tone is noted in the western iron and steel trade and this is helping to improve conditions elsewhere, as this industry is looked upon as one of the best trade barometers there is.

Orders for finished products during the current month, are expected greatly to exceed the preceding month, which was the most active so far during the year just closing. Prices are gradually hardening as a result of the comparatively heavy buying of the past few weeks, steel plates and bars being especially strong. There has also been heavy buying of pig iron which has been taken by interests identified with the car building industry. In the rail departments no business of importance was closed during the week but it is understood that very large rail contracts are pending.

The express companies are having an enormous tonnage during the holiday period and the railroads are having a busy time of it as a result. More trains are being operated and this, together

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Arrivals

Str Gloucester, Norfolk, with 877 lbs oranges, 195 lbs spinach.
Str Kershaw, Norfolk, due tomorrow, has 51 lbs spinach, 250 lbs kale, 35 lbs parsley, 505 lbs peanuts.
Str City of Memphis, due Friday, Dec. 29, from Savannah, has 181 lbs oranges, 19 crts vegetables.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 2988 barrels, Florida oranges 8449 boxes, California oranges 2376 boxes, lemons 672 boxes, pineapples 15 crates, raisins 1611 boxes, figs 27 packages, dates 380 boxes, peanuts 500 bags, potatoes 3896 bushels, sweet potatoes 365 barrels, onions 1284 bushels.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 6389 packages; last year, 5770 packages.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.40@5.50, in wool (clears) \$4.60@4.60, winter wheat patents \$4.65@4.90, straight \$4.30@4.75, clears \$4.10@4.40, Kansas hard winter patents (in July) \$4.75@5.40, rye flour \$5.10@5.80, Graham flour \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carlots on spot, new number 3 yellow 72c, new yellow 71½c, to ship from the West (all rail) new number 3 yellow 71½c, new yellow 70½c@71c.
Oats—Carlots on spot, No. 1 clipped white 55c, No. 2 54½c, No. 3 54c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 54½c@55c, 36 to 38 lbs 53½c@54c, 34 to 36 lbs 53c@53½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.37@1.42; oatmeal, granulated \$3.80@4; bolted \$3.70@3.90; oatmeal, rolled \$3.50@3.80, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$2.80@2.90, winter \$2.85@2.95, middlings \$2.75@3.00, mixed feed \$2.50@3.10, red dog \$3.15, cotton seed meal \$2.50, hominy feed \$3.05, linseed meal \$3.50, stock feed \$3.05, gluten feed \$3.30.

Hay and straw—Western, choice \$26.50@27.50, No. 1 \$25.50@26.50, No. 2 \$21.50@24.50, No. 3 \$18.50@19.50, 1 Canadian \$25.50@26.50; straw, rye \$19.00@20.00, 49.50@50.50; Butternut—Northern, creamery, 36c@37c; western creamery, 36c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy, 45c@47c; eastern, best, 40c@42c; western, best, 36c@38c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.25@2.50; medium choice hand picked, \$2.30@2.50; California small white, \$2.80@2.95; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50@2.60; red kidneys, choice, \$3.25@3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$1.95@2.10; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$1.10@1.30.

Onions—Cann river, 100-lb bag, \$1.75@2.25; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.95@2.35.

Apples—Per bu, \$1.50@4.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1901 lbs 790 lbs 119,580 lbs

with enormous mails, are keeping the operating departments active. Passenger traffic on most of the trunk lines very heavy at this time.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis continued to show a better movement of freight during the past week and officials feel much encouraged over the outlook. The tonnage has been fairly well versed, including all kinds of merchandise, miscellaneous and heavy freight, grain and grain products, coal, live stock and other classifications.

There is some betterment in the iron and steel tonnage, but it is not up to normal as yet, although sentiment is much better in this industry than for some time. The weather has been favorable for moving freight in the territory served by the roads and the result is that there is very little congestion of rolling stock and it has not been cold enough to curtail the efficiency of motive power to any material extent.

West bound tonnage is heavier and of about the same volume as that of a year ago. Officials of southern roads say there is very little change in traffic conditions.

butter, 509 lbs cheese, 1342 cs eggs; 1910, 1441 lbs 55,491 lbs butter, 674 lbs cheese, 1363 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 13,334 pkgs butter, 3424 lbs cheese, 14,103 cs eggs; 1910, 9205 pkgs butter, 433 lbs cheese, 10,942 cs eggs.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEW CHANCELLOR IS
NOW DEMANDED BY
PAN-GERMAN LEAGUE

Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg
Has Trust of Emperor but
Recent Kongo Accord Is
Being Used Against Him

LINDEQUIST PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The question of the tenability of the imperial chancellor's position is being mooted again with a great deal of energy. While Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg possesses, as is well known, the entire confidence of his sovereign and of some of the political parties, he has nevertheless many enemies that must after all be reckoned with.

The full committee of the Pan-German League has just held one of its periodical conventions at Lubeck for the discussion of the chief political questions of the moment. A resolution was unanimously passed after four hours' debate to the following effect:

The German empire had politically, and as a matter of consequence economically, surrendered Morocco to France. The Kongo acquisitions in exchange for German land in Kamerun must, according to the verdict of all experts and especially of the former State Secretary von Lindequist, be considered most unfavorable to Germany. The confidence of the whole of Islam in Germany had been deeply shaken, and it would in all probability now join forces with England and France.

Germany had been humiliated in the eyes of the world, and the well-grounded national consternation had been contemptuously pooh-poohed by the chancellor, an action which had put a powerful weapon into the hands of the enemies of a national policy, and one that would be made full use of in the coming elections.

In view of all this the Pan-German committee considered it a patriotic duty in the interests of the state to point out that changes in the leading offices of state could alone offer a guarantee for the future safety of the empire's policy, such as was commensurate with the empire's illustrious past.

After the passing of the resolution a telegram was sent to Herr von Lindequist, the colonial secretary just retired, expressing grateful acknowledgment of his manly attitude in the Kongo matter.

General Keim made one of his customary fiery speeches in favor of the patriotic organization of the boys of Germany, this being the only means, he declared, of saving the youths of the working classes from falling into the hands of the Social Democrats.

FRANCE APPLIES
TERM "AVIONS" TO
HER AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—General Roques, inspector of military aeronautics, has directed that military aeroplanes shall in future be described as "avions." This name was applied by M. Clement Ader to the machine constructed by him between the years 1893 and 1897. This monoplane, which was the first attempt at a military aeroplane, is now on view at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers. It has two steam 20-horse-power motors, two propellers, and two wings of wickerwork. The total weight is less than 600 pounds.

EDITION OF KEATS VALUED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—What was considered an extraordinary price, namely, £101, was paid at Sotheby's for the first edition of Keats's poems, published in 1817 and in excellent preservation. A first edition copy of George Meredith's poems, 1861, in fine condition, sold for £35, also a record price.

BOY WORKS HIS WAY UP

(Special to the Monitor)
YARMOUTH, Eng.—A boy who has won his way up from an elementary (infants) school by scholarships, has taken honors, it was stated at the Yarmouth grammar school prize distribution, with several distinctions in the Cambridge examination, being second in English for spoken French.

AFGHANISTAN PAPER APPEARS

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India.—A copy of what is understood to be the first newspaper printed in Afghanistan has reached Peshawar. This journal, the Surjal Akbar, consists of six sheets, 15 by 10 inches, roughly lithographed, and is said to be a combination of a gazette and a court circular.

TRAMWAY RETURNS GREATER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Traffic returns of 70 of the principal tramway undertakings of the United Kingdom for one week showed receipts amounting to £204,442 at the rate of £76 1s. 8d. per track mile, an increase of £4 10s. 11d. compared with last year.

QUESTION OF REPAIR OR REMOVAL
TO DECIDE FATE OF MANSION HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It really seems as if something were at last going to be done in the way of thoroughly overhauling and repairing the Mansion House.

For years the official residence of the chief magistrate in the richest and most important city of the world has been in a condition which in ordinary circumstances no man would tolerate, but the fact that each successive tenant occupies the building for one year only and is naturally averse from being turned out of house and home for the greater part of that year has hitherto stood in the way of any but the most superficial repairs being undertaken.

It appears that all the arrangements are old-fashioned and out of date, the bedrooms are most inconvenient and the underground kitchens are in a very bad state, while only a few days ago workmen had to be summoned in haste to secure the stone work in front of the building, portions of which were raining down on the steps and pavement below.

Site May Be Sold

Several proposals for dealing with the matter are being considered, and among them the most sensible seems to be to dispose of the site, which is said to be the most valuable in the city, and to remove the Mansion house to another spot, such as the site of the old general postoffice.

The Mansion house has always been rather a thorn in the side of the corporation and much criticism greeted its inception, although the scheme was not taken in hand lightly or hastily. As long ago as 1666, when London was being reconstructed after the great fire, Evelyn proposed that an official residence should be built for the lord mayor, instead of that functionary entertaining in his own house or in some hall of a city company, as hitherto.

It was not, however, until 1730 that the common council made up its mind to build a mansion house, and they waited yet another four years before taking any further steps. Then the leaves in Valombrosa were as nothing compared with the pamphlets of advice, criticism and ridicule, which rained down upon the council, the architect, the site—everything, in fact, connected with the scheme.

So far as the site was concerned, some of the criticism was excusable, for the ground chosen was found to be so undermined with springs that piles had to be laid down to secure a foundation, which foundation has given constant trouble



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Mansion House, famous London building, is seen in background of picture

ever since. There was a good deal of strong feeling in connection with the timber supplied and the mason's work, and several more pamphlets were written and published, one tract on the subject having a title containing no fewer than 94 words.

Built Like a Ship

The architect, George Dance, who was also the city surveyor, was described as originally a shipwright who, to do him justice, had never lost sight of his real profession, for the front of the Mansion house had "all the resemblance possible to a deep-laden Indian, with her stern galleries and gingerbread work, while the stairs and passages were all ladders and gangways, the superstructure at the top answering pretty ac-

curely to the idea we usually form of Noah's ark. The part thus alluded to was a cumbersome attic story, since known as the Mare's Nest, which was removed in 1842, thereby much improving the general appearance of the building.

The Mansion house was completed in 1753, the whole cost of the building with furniture being £70,985 13s. 2d. Of this sum about £9000 was provided from the city's income and the rest came out of the accumulated fines paid by various persons to be excused from serving as sheriffs.

If the newly elected lord mayor does nothing else in his year of office but see that the building is put into proper order he will at any rate earn the gratitude of his successors for all time.

WOMEN STUDENTS
MANY IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—Every year there is a greater number of women students at the French universities. At present more than 2000 attend the University of Paris, 900 being French and 1200 being women of other nationalities. To each of the provincial universities, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse and Lyons, about 100 women are matriculated. Many of these women students are associated with an institution in the Rue St. Jacques at Paris, which has branches in the four provincial towns. This association acts as a labor bureau and also as a social club.

CONTRIBUTORY ELEMENT IN
INSURANCE BILL IS FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER, Eng.—The insurance bill, after its stormy passage through the House of Commons, has found a backwater in the House of Lords. This is not to be taken to mean that the House of Lords regards the bill any more favorably than the opposition in the House of Commons. It probably really means that the House is of opinion that it can accentuate what it regards as the mistakes of the ministry more strongly by allowing the bill to pass unamended than by delaying it.

That any attempt to revise the bill would have the effect of hanging it up indefinitely, and indeed practically killing it there can be no question. Lord Haldane, in introducing it to the House of Lords, frankly admitted this. He said he regretted that it had come to the upper House at a period of the session when they must choose between practically destroying it or passing it as it was, and it was on these grounds that Lord Lansdowne accepted it.

The fact is that the bill contains a contributory element which in spite of its other deficiencies recommends it to the Unionist party. To decline the contributory element at the present moment would, it is believed, pave the way for a more socialistic measure. At the same time there is nothing whatever to prevent a simple amendment at any time, which would destroy the contributory element altogether.

The members of the Labor party and of the Socialistic party who have declared against the contributory element, but who have supported the bill, probably recognize this quite clearly, just as the Unionist party recognizes that the present bill, with its contributory ele-

ment, constitutes an effort of the Liberal party to checkmate the Socialistic claims.

Lord Haldane, who is a master in the art of pouring oil on troubled waters, introduced the bill as if it represented the high water mark of perfect draftsmanship. As a matter of fact, every one knows it does nothing of the sort, and it is doubtful if even the government knows what the exact effect of it will be. Part one of it is a piece of as complete legislation in a hurry as part two is a piece of sound, well-digested reasoning. The fate of the famous clauses of the finance bill in the law courts might have been some warning to Mr. Lloyd-George of the dangers of precipitancy.

In agreeing to the second reading of the bill, Lord Lansdowne made no secret of his views. He declared that he considered the bill ill-digested, and protested against its being sent up to the Lords at a period of the session which gave them no choice between practically rejecting it or passing it in its present form.

In these circumstances, the bill was read a second time, without a division, and will undoubtedly find its way into the statute book. What will happen afterwards is, as Rudyard Kipling says, another story.

OFFICIALS TO BE PAID WEEKLY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It is understood that the prison directors have decided to introduce a weekly system of paying officers in his majesty's prisons instead of monthly as at present.

LIVESEY EXAMPLE
PRAISED FOR SPREAD
OF COPARTNERSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At his recent unveiling of a memorial statue of Sir George Livesey, for many years chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company and the originator of the copartnership system now in force at the company's works, Lord Grey said that Sir George Livesey ranked high among those who were entitled to lasting gratitude for the great services they had rendered to humanity.

Since the profit sharing system was adopted that company's works had been the scene of the greatest harmony and good fellowship, he said. Gradually other gas works in the country had adopted the copartnership principle, so that at the present day 28 such companies with a capital of £47,000,000 (\$235,000,000) were now working on the copartnership system.

The bonus credited to the employees of these companies during the past year amounted to £88,812 (\$444,080). Some idea of the interest of the workmen in the concerns to which they belonged could be gained when it was stated that the employees in the three great London gas companies had nearly £200,000 (\$3,000,000) accumulated in the capital of these undertakings.

His lordship went on to affirm that the value to the country of a wide adoption of the copartnership principle was inestimable, and it only remained for them to popularize the teaching of Sir George Livesey.

AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGES WANT
FARMERS' SONS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Sir Luke White, M. P., presided over the annual meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture held recently at the Society of Arts.

In the report of the agricultural education committee with regard to elementary and secondary education it was urged that the object should be to reach as many farmers' sons as possible.

The report stated that there were many so-called agricultural colleges in the country, but the number of working farmers' sons who attended was very small, and the committee thought it should be a sine qua non that all pupils at a farm school or institute should have done at least two years' practical work on a farm before they were received.

It was decided to send the report round to local chambers of agriculture for consideration.

ABOR STRONGHOLD
OF KEBONG IS TAKEN
BY BRITISH TROOPS

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—News has been received that the troops of the Abor expeditionary force have occupied Kebong, a village of 100 houses, without resistance. Seeing that this place is not only a sort of capital but an important Abor stronghold, its capture should do much to dishearten and overcome the resistance of the tribesmen.

The expedition has hitherto advanced in two columns, one, the jungle column, advancing from Kobo through Lohum, the other, the river column, moving up the Dihong valley, the objective of both columns being Kebong. Here it may be expected the two forces will unite, after which it is probable that the expedition will be split up into smaller columns which, as explained in the preliminary notice in this paper, will visit the various villages and overcome any resistance the tribesmen may be disposed to offer.

It must be confessed that the stand made so far by the Abors has been of a very meager description. The losses of the British force have been absolutely insignificant, and the Abors have shown themselves so little that they, too, have probably lost but few men.

Several stockades have been assaulted, the chief difficulty apparently having been the avoidance of the stone clutes which the Abors are in the habit of arranging on the flanks of their narrow positions. As has so often happened in the annals of war, the chief obstacle encountered has been less the resistance of the enemy than the difficulty of the country.

ST. GOTHARD LINE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The agreement for the repurchase of the St. Gothard line, the only one in Switzerland not yet worked by the federal railways, has been unanimously ratified by the Swiss national council. The consent of Germany and Italy, both of whom have considerable interests at stake, has still, however, to be obtained.

REVENUE RISE SHOWN
IN AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The main feature of the federal budget is the remarkable evidence of the revenue producing power of the commonwealth. The total revenue for the past year was £18,803,873, and the estimated revenue for the current year is £19,315,900.

These figures include the revenue derived from the postal department, much of which has to be spent to earn it. The customs revenue is, however, subject to no such reduction. The revenue from the customs last year amounted to £12,980,443, and the revenue for this year is estimated at £13,800,000.

Compared with the year 1908-9 there is an increase of £3,119,078 available from the customs, added to which the treasurer has also the sum of £1,000,000 from the land tax, with the result that he has a sum of £6,600,000 more with which to commence the year than had his predecessor in 1908-9.

Federal notes to the value of £9,718,000 have been issued to date against a

reserve in gold of £4,200,000, giving a surplus of £5,500,000. The result is that the small population of the commonwealth is to spend £21,227,679 during the current year, in addition to the expenditure by the states. A very large portion of the expenditure is for defense purposes, and this for the present is all being paid out of the revenue.

The treasurer so far has been able to postpone the adoption of a borrowing policy with the exception of about £10,000,000, which has been borrowed from the people by means of a note issue without interest. Foremost among the items of expenditure for the year is a sum of £2,190,000 for pensions, although the population has not yet reached 5,000,000.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that by no means sufficient attention has been paid to the policy of immigration and this in spite of the fact that the development of the commonwealth is considered to be retarded mainly owing to the lack of population.

RANDALL CREMER
BUST PRESENTED
TO BRITISH HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A bronze bust of Sir Randall Cremer, M. P., has been presented to the House of Commons by the British group of the Interparliamentary Union, of which Sir Randall was the founder.

The bust, however, is not to remain permanently in the House of Commons, for Lord Weardale, who formally presented it, explained that it was intended ultimately to find a home in the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

In receiving the bust on behalf of the House the speaker said that Sir Randall was of humble origin and entirely self educated. He had however worked his way well to the front in the great school of the House of Commons, where he had proved himself a ready debater, very courageous, ever ready to take up the cause of the humble and to support it with the utmost vigor. One of the most striking acts of his life was his surrender of the big money prize, the Nobel prize, to the cause of peace which had been so near his heart.

The bust is the work of Paul Montford.

LORD KITCHENER IS
PAID COMPLIMENT IN
EGYPTIAN JOURNAL

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt.—The new British agent continues to inspire the liveliest satisfaction among all classes of the Egyptian population, and a recent leading article in the semi-official journal *Ahali* not only points to this fact, but contains a rather piquant reference to the mixed feelings excited by Lord Kitchener's appointment.

"It was Egypt's good fortune," says that journal, "to be given such an excellent British agent as Lord Kitchener, a man of whom we were afraid and whom we supposed to be a rigid conservative."

Finally the journal states that "if he continues to maintain the attitude he has adopted since his arrival here he will be the truest servant of Great Britain, whose interests require that she should have the friendship and confidence of the Muhammadan peoples."

A. E. WARR WINS BARTY PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Barty prize of £25 (\$125) in Greek and Hebrew open to students entering the divinity halls of the four Scottish universities, has been awarded to A. Ernest Warr, M. A. (Edinburgh). This is the third consecutive year in which an Edinburgh man has gained the award.



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TOTAL EXPORTS
OF NEW ZEALAND
GIVEN IN DETAIL

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Exports from New Zealand for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1911, included the following, the exports for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1910, being given in parentheses:

Butter, 16,388 cwt. (60,238); cheese, 94,414 (141,526); frozen beef 134,743 cwt. (354,851); frozen mutton, 905,976, carcasses (1,232,377); frozen lamb, 1,949,341, carcasses (2,339,667); wheat, 1,054,252 bushels (677,071); oats, 43,790 bushels (137,927); potatoes, 806 tons (352); N. Z. hemp, 9682 tons (10,693); rabbits, 36,607 cwt. (37,744); kauri gum, 4123 tons (4876); grain and pulse, 313,920 bushels (190,730); hides, 67,462 (111,741); skins, 8,490,388 (10,218,180); tallow, 11,645 tons (16,267); timber, 51,977,355 sp. feet (37,049,257); wool, 44,440,765 lbs. (42,469,683); gold, 230,554 ozs. (238,888).

For the half month of October, 1911, the principal exports totaled in value £368,377 as against £331,235 in the same period of 1910. The half yearly figures for 1911 are taken from interim returns while the 1910 figures are corrected.

NOBEL PRIZE HAS TIME LIMIT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The speaker received an intimation that all proposals of candidates for the Nobel peace prize must be laid before the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament before Feb. 1 next.

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Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this enterprising pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quiet houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, and devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

WARREN H. COLSON
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is a liberal buyer of postage stamp collections and old letters bearing stamps. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception, the choicest stock of stamps in America. Tel. "Back Bay 3002."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 27, 1911

Chesapeake Bay to Beaufort Inlet

IT HAS been evident to the thoughtful and far-seeing people advocating and promoting an intra-coastal waterway from northeastern New England to the gulf of Mexico that if the scheme were ever to be carried out it must be through the agency of the various localities along the proposed route, and that it must be carried forward not as one great enterprise but in independent sections or links. The Cape Cod canal, now more than half completed, will form one of these links. It will be of invaluable aid to navigation and to commerce from the very start, because it will eliminate one of the most perilous stretches on the Atlantic coast and greatly reduce the distance between New England ports and all points to the south, but it will not come into complete usefulness until the other protected waterways in the proposed chain shall have been completed.

There is no cessation or suspension of interest in the main undertaking, as is evident in the proceedings of the different Atlantic waterway conferences and congresses. As in the Mississippi valley, however, there is much waiting for federal assistance. The United States board of engineers has reported favorably on the feasibility of most of the links. It has recommended favorable action on the proposition to construct a waterway twelve feet deep at low water and fifteen feet deep at high water from Chesapeake Bay through the North Carolina sounds to Beaufort inlet. This would cost, according to the estimates made, \$5,401,580, a sum that would include the purchase price of the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, an improvement that would constitute a part of the waterway. It is claimed by its friends that the effect of such an enterprise would be to open up the tidewater navigation of North Carolina to the markets and trade of the cities of Norfolk and Baltimore, which means that territory of a promising commercial character, now practically inaccessible, would be brought into close communication with the cities named. The ground is taken, for instance, that a large part of eastern North Carolina is fertile and well adapted to the growth of fruit and vegetables, but that lack of proper transportation facilities excludes its products from the markets.

In case the improvement mentioned should be carried on it would, with the Chesapeake bay, make continuous inland navigation of between 300 and 400 miles, not counting navigable streams flowing into the bay and sounds. There does not appear to be the slightest reason to doubt the statement that such a waterway would pay for itself. It would be profitable from the start to the contiguous country and to market points in Maryland and North Carolina. Waiting for the federal government is a process that has created no inland waterways in the past; we are doubtful that it will create any in the near future. Maryland and North Carolina are most directly interested at present in this link, and they seem to be the ones to make the move. Later when all the local links are provided, the federal government may properly be called upon to connect them, and to maintain the entire canal; but for the present it will profit the different Atlantic coast states to forget the national treasury and go to work for themselves.

Northwestern Development League

ADMITTING that the Northwestern Development League and other organizations of a similar character are designed primarily to promote the interests of a section or an industry, the fact remains that under existing circumstances their propaganda must make for the good of the country in general. The aim of the league mentioned, as it was set forth at the meeting in Minnesota last week, is to promote the movement of the population in larger proportions on to the land, to develop agricultural resources and, incidentally, to reduce the cost of living.

It is coming to be acknowledged everywhere now that the high cost of living is a universal complaint and that it arises from a universal cause—the drift away from the country to the city. The Northwestern Development League, and similar organizations, have come into being, as we understand it, for the purpose of setting the lure of the farm against the lure of the workshop. Workers have left the rural districts for several reasons, all closely related. The industrial centers have offered more regular employment, better wages, more comfortable homes, greater opportunities for social enjoyment. Every man who has left the country for the town has assisted in increasing the cost of living; every man who can be induced to come back from the town to the farm will assist in reducing it.

Production must be increased if prices are to be lowered, and nothing short of greater cultivation will increase production. There is still in the Northwest—the old Northwest—an immense acreage of undeveloped land, and the Northwestern Development League is striving to find occupants for it. It becomes a part of its mission, naturally, to convince of their mistake those who think the industrial town is preferable to the country for the reasons just stated, and this can be soonest brought about through a campaign of education. Conditions on the farm, even for the poor man and the beginner, are much better than they were a few years ago, and they are growing better all the time. The farmer today enjoys conveniences and advantages that the farmer of twenty-five years ago did not dream of. Farming means toil still, but this is not escaped by those who fly to the manufacturing center. To the industrious the farm holds out independence, something that is far from the reach of the average city worker. The former, at least, escapes the squalor, the smoke, the tumult and the tenement. The thing is to convince the sober, capable, thrifty man that he can do better for himself and for his family in the field than in the factory. This the Northwestern Development League, it seems, is setting out to do. If it shall succeed, it will thereby do much toward hastening a solution of the high-cost-of-living problem.

PITTSBURGH is in no mood to listen to anybody at present who proposes to move the old blockhouse. In other words, it proposes to block all such attempts.

It now remains for some trust magnate to invite castigation by presenting some member of his family with a dozen newly-laid eggs.

BESIDE the fortunes of Americans of today and their systematic restorations to society of their acquired wealth the estate of George Peabody and his benefactions announced a generation ago seem relatively small. But for his time he was a beneficent Croesus; his memory is still green in London as well as in Danvers, Cambridge and Baltimore; and for more than forty years the fund for education in the southern states, which he placed in the hands of eminent trustees, has done its benign and constructive work. Beginning with aid given to local communities in establishing public schools, the trustees then passed to cooperation with states, first in creating systems of elementary schools and then in establishing and maintaining normal schools for the training of teachers. More recently their attention has been directed to conserving a more serviceable type of rural school, and making possible departments of education and pedagogy in the state universities. To have administered this fund tactfully and wisely, with due regard to the susceptibilities of the South during the strained period of reconstruction, is one of the just sources of pride of the trustees of the fund as they now close their work. Some day a historian of the post-bellum period of national history will give due credit to the donor of this fund and to its agents for the share they have had in making the new South.

Now that, under the terms of the donor's will, the fund must cease and its remaining capital be invested in some monumental educational enterprise, the trustees have shown strategy in deciding to make the school for training teachers, which it has maintained for some years at Nashville, Tenn., the residuary recipient, as it were; to call it the George Peabody College for Teachers, and with additional funds given by the state, by the city and by generous citizens of the nation, to create at that central station a great training school for educators. There is a largeness and also an obvious shrewdness about the plan that will commend it to men of means in both sections of the country. Were it possible legally, other states than Tennessee would aid by direct appropriations.

In the last analysis a community's valuation of its children is shown by its rating of their teachers. No worthier permanent memorial of a great national educational benefactor could, we think, be devised than an educational West Point for the army of southern guides of youth.

Worcester's Civic Reconstruction

FOUR years of careful study of Worcester's highway and population problem by a commission of engineers and business men appointed by Mayor Logan have brought forth a report that will compel debate and action by the city. One of the most flourishing and varied in its output of all the manufacturing centers of New England, Worcester of late years has been facing inadequate highways of traffic and ominous congestion of business and population in central districts that need opening up and closer supervision. Until the text of the report is in hand it will be prudent to abstain from comment upon the plan; but enough has been made known about its general purport to indicate that the commissioners have not hesitated to deal in a thoroughgoing way with the matter, and that if the city adopts their proposal the task of reconstruction will be of a more wholesale kind than any yet attempted by a New England city. With such a preliminary step as the sound solution of its railway terminal facilities already out of the way, the city is in a better position to proceed than many of its rivals are; and its attitude toward this report will be carefully noted by other communities that are feeling the limitations upon industry and trade of a street plan based on chance and whim instead of reason.

The encouraging thing for Mexico, for its neighbors and for the cause of world peace is that from all appearances the sympathizers with General Reyes have at no time been more numerous than his followers. Mexico, having tasted of prosperity, wants peace. Its every interest lies in the direction of tranquillity. Foreign capital to an enormous extent is invested in Mexican development; to insure the success of the numerous enterprises already launched, foreign capital must continue to flow in for some years to come. The great need of the republic is the creation abroad of confidence in its stability. This can come only through thoughtful, tactful, strong administration, on the one hand, and the disposition of the people to support the established order of things, on the other.

INDEPENDENT of what the United States Senate may decide in the matter of the \$15,000,000 loan negotiated for by treaty with the republic of Nicaragua, American banking interests have taken it upon themselves to give the Latin American nation a chance to rehabilitate itself through means furnished temporarily. The National Bank of Nicaragua is, therefore, a result of successful efforts by bankers to cooperate for the republic's welfare. The temporary loan advanced amounts to but \$1,500,000, but it will help considerably where the national treasury of Nicaragua is about depleted. The country's currency system is sorely in need of reform, and largely for that purpose the American loan will be used.

By selecting Charles A. Conant of New York as one of the experts to bring order out of Nicaraguan financial chaos the financiers concerned apparently showed a desire to do their work thoroughly. Mr. Conant is not only the author of the currency reform plan now operating in the Philippines, but he has also served the Mexican monetary commission and supervised the introduction of the Panama currency. Francis Capel Harrison of London is associated with him in the reform of Nicaraguan finances.

Should the American government finally become creditor of the Central American nation there will be needed, of course, an expert to supervise customs receipts, for in the collection of the revenues will rest the only guarantee which the United States will have. Here, again, well prepared men are available, and the idea is advanced by the American bankers that Col. Clifford D. Ham, former surveyor of the port of Manila, be chosen when the time comes.

The cry is frequently heard that American banking houses do not concern themselves enough with Latin American business. But

Educational Strategy in the South

this loan, though coming as it does in a rather roundabout way, augurs well for an extension of monetary transactions. While the republic of Nicaragua is the immediate beneficiary, it may be concluded that the American houses look for some profit. Cooperation of the right kind is what several of the Central American nations seem to need. The United States may well enough, it seems, do what Europe has long since done, when a depleted national treasury reached out for funds without which there could be no progress.

Kansas Going in for School Reform

KANSAS is dissatisfied with its present system of public education. In the estimation of the leading educators of the state it is costing too much in time and returning too little on the investment. It consumes, when carried out to completeness, eight years in the grade schools, four years in the high schools and four years in the colleges. After sixteen years the average boy or girl should be qualified to take an active and a useful place in the world's activities; it too often happens that on leaving college he or she must begin at the bottom in some trade or profession in order to learn how to make a living. At a meeting of the regents of the higher institutions of Kansas the other day Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, after learning the scope of the Kansas state schools, made the criticism that they are trying "to cover the whole face of the earth." "The boys and girls who go through the high schools," he said, "have a smattering of everything, but they have not learned anything well."

Now, what is proposed in Kansas is a thorough reorganization of the system. The present design is to form elementary schools to which all children must go. Here they would be grounded in the English language, mathematics and history. Six or seven years would be given to preparing them for the secondary course. In the meantime studies properly belonging to the academic and college courses would be eliminated, such as botany, Greek, Latin and German, the point being to concentrate their thought on elementary branches so that their training might be expedited. The necessity of this expedition is made manifest by the fact that in the great majority of cases this is all the schooling the children ever get.

Provision will be made, of course, for those who can go higher. Trade schools are to be established. Here the children may be equipped with a vocational training, in mechanics, engineering, agriculture, etc., and those who can go still higher, or who prefer training for the professions, will find the state university waiting them.

What Kansas is aiming to accomplish is the promotion of efficiency in the different departments. Even the children who are compelled to leave school after passing through the lower grades, it is hoped, under the new system will have learned some things very well. In the secondary course they will have acquired technical knowledge of practical value even though circumstances make it unnecessary for them to use it. The new system places no limitation whatever upon those who desire to pursue the classics. Under it pupils should have a more nearly equal opportunity, in the sense that education will be applied to meet the needs of individuals. It looks as if Kansas was getting back to a basic principle.

MANY of the states, in connection with their state libraries, are making it possible for dwellers in outlying and rural sections to come in touch with books and periodicals by circulation of small collections of reading matter. These find their way from a central distributing center into remote hamlets and villages, do their informing and uplifting work, and then are sent on to other social centers. Where this form of library extension work is done at taxpayers' expense it has proved an admirable agency for widening and broadening the educational service of states.

There is yet another system of dispersion and democratization of the contents of urban, academic and privately endowed libraries which now finds its plans for fullest service blocked by the high rate of postage on books. The great collections of the country are most generous in the service they put at the command of scholars who are able to visit the libraries and work in them. But many of the most learned and most deserving of applicants for aid of this kind, for pecuniary or other reasons, are unable to go to the libraries that contain the books they wish to consult. To bring together these investigators and generous libraries and their custodians now involves an expense in transportation that neither party cares to assume. But with special postal rates on books, loaned where care has been taken to justify a concession on the grounds of promoting sound learning and increased knowledge, the libraries would be able to carry out more fully and satisfactorily the commendable extension of a service in which many of them already are engaged.

To promote this end Congressman Lawrence of Massachusetts already has introduced a bill which, if it becomes law, will furnish a special book-rate for libraries in making loans through the mails. The bill is so drawn that it concedes the privilege to the widest classification of libraries with a social purpose, and at the same time it excludes schemes of publishers who might take advantage of so-called "libraries" promoted by them. Suitably guarded so that reasonable revenue from the book parcel trade may not be cut off, this scheme is likely to win support. The library, like the modern school and church, is now conceiving its mission in terms of outgo and service, and the modern state is inclined to be favorable to all plans that have as their goal a conquest in the name of knowledge.

A NEW pattern of street car for New York is to have six openings at the sides and none at the ends. But the passenger who now hesitates between two exits will hardly have an opportunity to hesitate three times as long among the six.

OF THE 680 young women taking a course in domesticity in a state agricultural college, 310 are said to be engaged to be married. The remainder, perhaps, are looking forward confidently to leap year.

It is now claimed that the per capita wealth of Kansas is greater than that of any other state. And yet it is not long since Kansas was regretting that she had not made greater gains in population.

IN CASE China secures a Congress it should make provision for sessions that shall continue to do business on every working day recognized and observed by the taxpayers.

Library Extension by Mail Service

Money for Nicaraguan Development